The Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786.---VOL. 91.---NO. 123. WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 20, 1876. EIGHT DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

SECOND EDITION

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

The Investigation in Louisiana.

Arguments of the Republican and Democratic Counsel.

What Gen. Anderson Says of the Returning Board's Action.

Everything Quiet in South Carolina.

Hampton's Legislature Elects an U. S. Senator.

The Oregon Democrats on the Rampage.

A STATEMENT BY GOVERNOR GROVER.

LOUISIANA.

Investigating the Bull-dozers

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—The Senate committee was called to order at 12:20 by Senator Howe, chairman, who stated that the committee was not yet provided with the desired tables of returns. He said the statement given the clerks of the Senate committee by the Secretary of the Returning Board was defective in several particulars. It did not vindicate the votes thrown out in detail, but gave the aggregate number, whereas it was desired to obtain the votes rejected at each poll. Mr. Marcy, of the Republican counsel, stated that it would be well for the committee to take the testimony of a witness, Eaton Lagwood, who, he said, was about to die of wounds received in Ouachita parish, and was now in the city.

Mr. McGlain, of the Democratic counsel, urged that in cases where it was alleged that a witness could not appear before the committee on account of sickness, a doctor's certificate to that effect be filed with the committee.

After some discussion as to the best way of taking the testimony of Lagwood it was determined that it should be taken before a commission at his residence. The evidence elicited was much the same as that given by Lagwood before the Returning Board on November 28th, and included in Senator Sherman's report to the President.

The clerk was instructed to procure the required tables from the board, and the committee adjourned until Wednesday at 11 A. M.

Speech by the Democratic Candidate for Governor.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—A large crowd, headed by a band of music, serenaded Nicholls and Wiltz at the City Hotel to-night. In response General Nicholls made a speech, in which he said: In the midst of the grave events now transpiring, it would be inexpedient and unwise for me to fix and define the exact course to be pursued. This much I must say, let every individual citizen yield his own opinion as the best mode and best time of reaching a final result, which we all have equally in view, to the decisions of those who, accepting positions of honor and trust tendered them by their fellow-citizens, should justly assume the responsibility flowing from these positions. Peaceably, fairly and legally elected, I your Governor by over 8,000 majority of votes of both races in the State, I announce to you my fixed determination to assert and maintain my rights to that position, and I know that you are equally determined that I shall do so. I shall be prepared to do my whole duty, and I shall expect the same from every citizen of Louisiana.

These remarks were received with great applause. Mr. Wiltz, the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, endorsed the remarks of General Nicholls, and spoke to the same effect.

What Gen. Anderson Says of the Returning Board's Action.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—General Thomas Anderson was before the House Committee to-night. He presented his answer in writing to the demand of the committee for all the original papers pertaining to the election. The committee refused to accept the answer. The General refused to bring the documents asked for because they were part of the original records of the board, necessary for their use until they should have completed their labor of canvassing and compiling the votes cast at the election for State and parish officers, which work was not yet completed; that under the law they were required to submit to the Federal Assembly of the State, upon its assembling on the first Monday of January next, a full and accurate report of their canvass and compilation of the votes cast, with the reasons for their findings, and the evidence upon which such findings were predicated, in order to enable the General Assembly to count the vote for Governor and Lieutentant Governor in accordance with the requirements of article 48 of the Constitution of the State; that for this purpose the original archives of the returning officers of election must be preserved, and could not be allowed to be removed from the custody of the board without the authority of the Legislature. For these and other reasons assigned, and the fact that valuable records entrusted by them to a former Congressional committee have never been returned, the returning officer declined to surrender the original returns; but in order that there should be no ground even for the suspicion of a desire for concealment on their part, either as to the nature of the returns or as to the evidence upon which they based their findings, they preferred to have certified copies prepared of every official paper in their possession, and delivered to the committee as soon as possible. Since that time eight clerks provided by your committee and the eight clerks of the Board of returning officers have been laboriously engaged in preparing the desired copies. I have myself handed to one of the members of your committee copies of all documents pertaining to the election of the Fourth Congressional district, putting him in full possession, not only of the grounds on which the returning officers acted as a board, but also of my individual memory as to my personal action. I understand that a complete transcript of the record of testimony, &c., in the Fifth Congressional district, which is very large, is far advanced towards completion, and that nearly one-third of the labor imposed by your request has been accomplished.

Replying to a question whether the Tilden or Hayes electors received a majority of the votes cast, General Anderson stated that he did not know; that, he never added up the votes by parishes until they were ready for promulgation; never heard any member of the board say who had a majority of the votes cast. He determined he would not examine into such matters; all final decisions in contested cases were made in executive session; sometimes affidavits accompanying the returns were read; contestants were not admitted. John Ray was counsel for the board, and was some times called before the board and executive session to give information on questions of law; the vote of East Feliciana as thrown out because of general intimidation. The vote of Grant parish was thrown out because there were no legal returns received from that parish. I was in favor of counting the vote of Grant parish, but was overruled.

Gen. Anderson stated emphatically that there were no votes thrown out in the parish of Orleans; that if the statement filed by the board with the Secretary of State of the votes for electors showed that any vote had been thrown out, that such statement was not correct. He also repeated this statement in regard to two other polls. He said, however, that it was possible they had received no returns from eight or twelve polls in the city, but he did not remember anything of it; his impression was that the entire city vote was canvassed.

The committee adjourned until 11 A. M., with the understanding that all the members of the Returning Board should be present at that hour.

Republicans Jubilant.

The Republican members are elated over the result of the examination of General Anderson, whose testimony they think fully vindicates the action of the board in rejecting the vote in the bull-doz parishes and in the compilation of the vote of the State, and also at the evident opposition of a majority of the committee to allow him to give his reasons for declining to furnish the official papers ordered by the committee. It is regarded as doubtful whether the Returning Board will furnish to-morrow the original copy of the tabulated statements of the board of the vote for the Presidential electors, and should they do so, the question of contempt will come up squarely, though it is believed the committee will await the action of the House on the subject before taking any steps towards arresting the members of the board for contempt.

The Republican Argument.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—The counsel for the Republicans submitted a line of argument, in substance as follows, to the Senate Committee: They charge "bull-dozing," and then say that the Returning Board was the only power with authority to look into the matter; that the Board did look into it, and in accordance with the authority vested in them threw out the vote of those precincts in which they had evidence of intimidation; that by "bull-dozing" from twelve thousand to fifteen thousand Republican votes were lost, and from sixteen thousand to twenty thousand negroes had their rights abridged; that this lawlessness prevailed in sixteen of the parishes (which are named); that the Democrats acted in accordance with a systematic plan, by the issue of a confidential circular; by sudden and violent outbreaks simultaneously; by whipping and murder. By such means they hoped to reduce the vote of the Republicans in some of the parishes enough to cut down the aggregate of Republican vote in the State. These outrages were the worst in the parishes bordering on the Mississippi and Arkansas lines. The committee in support of this general outline adduce the cases of murder in some of the most prominent cases which have already been made public, and then argue that as the Returning Board was the only power authorized to look into these frauds that the result announced by them cannot be changed.

The Democratic Plea.

The Democrats in their argument claim that they carried the State by 8,009 majority; that the election, as far as they were concerned, was fair and peaceable, that the Republicans conspired to carry the State by fraud; and with that end in view appointed generally none but Republicans as supervisors and clerks of registration; that many of them were corrupt men sent from the city, and not residents of the parishes; that they refused to strike off illegal colored voters, and acted under orders from the National Republican Campaign Committee in all they did; that Republicans intimidated Democrats; that they illegally appointed U. S. marshals; that they illegally spent the money of the Government to pay clerks in the Custom House for copying affidavits for use before the Returning Board; that a vacancy in the Returning Board was not filled as was required by law; that the board usurped and exercised judicial functions; that the board violated every rule made for its government in opening and canvassing the returns; that the board altered and modified the returns to suit the Republicans; that the board, as the climax, cast out about 13,000 Democratic votes, and in some instances threw out whole parishes; that two of the Republican electors—A. H. Brewster, U. S. Surveyor General, and A. B. Levisee, U. S. Commissioner—were ineligible, by reason of holding office; that in several of the parishes the names of but three of the Republican electors appeared on the tickets.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Democrats Succeed in Electing a Senator.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 19.—In the Democratic House to-day seventy-nine Senators and Representatives were present. This being a legal quorum of the joint Assembly, a ballot was taken for United States Senator, resulting in the election of M. C. Butler, he receiving sixty-four out of seventy-nine votes.

Nothing was done by the Republicans or courts to-day of any interest. Everything is very quiet.

The Congressional Investigation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., December 19.—The House Committee to-day heard the testimony of Comptroller General Dunn and Secretary of State Hayne, eliciting from the former the fact that the electoral vote was canvassed by the State Board of Canvassers, and was made up and counted from the returns of county canvassers, including the counties of Edgefield and Laurens, which were excluded in the count for members of the Legislature. Hayne's testimony was unimportant.

The Senate Committee are holding secret sessions, hearing testimony chiefly on the intimidation of negroes.

The Democrats on a Wild Goose Chase.

The House Committee left to-night for Charleston to inquire into negro intimidation of negroes in that and other counties. It is understood that this movement of the House Committee is to counteract the action of the Senate Committee.

In the Supreme Court United States District Attorney Corbin filed the return to the rule for contempt. The Court also heard an argument in the case of Tilden against Hayes electors, but without taking any action adjourned.

How Hampton's Assemblymen are Paid.

NEW YORK, December 19.—A special from Columbia to the New York *Times* says that it has been discovered that the salary of Hampton's Assemblymen has been paid out of the campaign fund supplied by Tilden.

A Clear Republican Majority.

The House Investigating Committee called as witnesses the Secretary of State and Comptroller Dunn, members of the State Board of Canvassers, who testified to the manner in which the canvass was made and exhibited the returns. They proved that every precinct in the State except Robbins, where the Republicans had over thirteen hundred majority, was counted without reference to the frauds in Edgefield county or elsewhere, and that this count gave the State as well as the electoral ticket a clear majority.

Dividing the Squads.

Six members of the committee divided into two sub-committees of three each to go to Charleston this evening, and the remaining three stay here. The two Republicans who go to Charleston are Judge Lapham and Gen. Banks. Mr. Lapham's legal knowledge has been invaluable to the Republicans. His views on legal points have prevailed before the committee in every instance. Judge Lawrence, Republican, and Saylor and Abbott, Democrats, remain here to close the Republican testimony relative to the State canvass.

Attempted Assassination.

W. H. Rice, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Laurens county, who has been summoned here to give evidence, brought with him two rifle balls which were fired into his house last Friday night.

Proposed Adjournment.

The members of both branches of the Legislature held a caucus to-night and decided positively to adjourn *sine die* next Friday. Gov. Chamberlain was present and approved the course.

NEW YORK.

Election Frauds Investigation.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The Committee of the House of Representatives on election frauds continued its session to-day. McDougall offered a resolution asking that a subpœna *duces tecum* be issued to the President or other officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, requiring the production of all telegrams sent or received through their office relative to the late election by A. S. Hewitt, D. Magone, jr., Fernando Wood, John Morrissey, John Kelly, Smith M. Weed, Jr., and W. D. Peyton.

The Chairman stated that he could not entertain this resolution in its present shape, as they were only empowered to inquire as to the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City and Philadelphia. Messrs. McDougall and Wells argued that the resolution should pass in its present shape, as they had information that many dispatches were sent in cipher.

On motion of Mr. Waddell the substitute was adopted, the Republicans voting against it, providing that subpœnas be issued requiring the President or other officers of the Western Union and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Companies to produce all telegrams sent or received by the same parties relating to fraudulent registration and fraudulent votes at the election of Presidental electors or members of Congress in the cities above named. It was then agreed to reconsider the substitute to-morrow, till which time the committee adjourned.

OREGON.

The Democrats on the Rampage.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19.—A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says S. B. Billinger, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, has issued a call for a meeting of the committee at Salem, on Thursday, the 21st instant. The call has been issued in obedience to an order received from the National Democratic Central Committee. The object and purposes of such meeting have not been made public. It is surmised the movement means thorough organization to meet whatever emergency may arise in the future bearing upon the question of a peaceable or forcible inauguration of Tilden. Billinger has not intimated in his call the object of the meeting, and the question is exciting much public comment and concern.

A Statement by Gov. Grover.

GOV. GROVER has just published a long and elaborately prepared statement of his pretended official action regarding the recent electoral muddle in Oregon. The statement is designed by him as an executive decision, and is a studied defense of his official conduct. After discussing at great length the legal features of the case and citing numerous authorities in support of his position, the Governor concludes his statement as follows: Believing this to be the inevitable logic deducible from the law and facts in the premises, I conclude that Watts is not entitled to a certificate of election, because the Constitution of the United States declares he shall not be appointed, and that Cronin is entitled to a certificate of election as one of the electors of the State because he is an eligible candidate, having the highest number of legal votes cast for that office next after the election of William H. O'Dell and John C. Cartwright, whose elections are not contested. Any other conclusion would disfranchise the State of Oregon as to one-third of her representation in the college of electors. To my mind it is a clear and positive injunction. The Constitution of the United States on the subject of electors should be enforced, and that in maintaining it in this particular result as above is declared.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

General Crook's Annual Report says the miners in the Black Hills did not violate the Sioux treaty till long after the Indians had ceased to regard it, and they have not suffered as much from the Sioux since they went to the hills as they did while living on the border. He also calls attention to the fact that his command of less than 1,000 fought and beat Sitting Bull's band in the battle of the Rosebud weeks previous to Custer's disaster. He seems to think the Government has treated the Sioux Nation with unparalleled liberality, which they have repaid by raids along the border of the reservations limited only by the endurance of their ponies.

Investigating the Pacific Electors.

The Senate sub-Committee on Privileges and Elections began yesterday the investigation of the alleged ineligibility of Gen. D. M. Frost, Democratic Presidential elector of the Third Missouri District. Thos. Thorooughman, a member of the Missouri electoral college, testified that Gen. Frost was not present at the meeting of the college when the votes for President and Vice President of the United States were cast, and the college filled the vacancy thus caused by electing Legrange Atwood to act in place of Gen. Frost. C. E Stifel, Republican candidate for elector in the Third District, appeared and claimed the right to cast the vote, on the ground that Frost was ineligible. He presented his claims to the college in writing and they were tabled. The action of the college in filling vacancies was in accordance with the laws of Missouri.

Charles E. Stifel testified that he made a demand on Governor Hardin to give him a certificate of election as Presidential elector for the Third district, as he had received the highest number of votes of any person eligible to the office in the district. He filed with the Governor papers setting forth his claims and showing that General Frost was ineligible. The Governor stated that he had issued a certificate of election to Gen. Frost, but he ordered the Secretary of State to give Stifel a certificate of the official vote of the Third district.

Gen. Geo. H. Shields, Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, corroborated Stifel's testimony.

The sub committee also examined Secretary of State Kelsey, of New Jersey, relative to the ineligibility of Benj. Williamson, but nothing new was elicited.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have withdrawn the subpœnas for witnesses in the case of the alleged ineligible Presidential Elector of North Carolina.

What Ben. Hill Says.

The party leaders who were to make the war upon Mr. Hill's Senatorial aspirations and that he does not yield any of his convictions upon the Presidential problem, and is not prepared to take back his words, even if he should be defeated for the Senate. He said to-day that he had nothing to conceal from the public; that he was in favor of a constitutional count and a peaceable result, and he did not care who knew it. He was a Tilden man, of course; but if Mr. Hayes should be declared elected, he was not going to fight about it, nor did he believe his people would. He said that those statements adverse to his interests that were being put forth emanated from candidates for the Senatorship in Georgia, who thought that they could gain some strength by such procedure. He said that the people knew some few others might find fault with his position, but he believed that the people of Georgia would be with him to a man. He regarded his Senatorial prospects if anything better now than they ever have been. He expects within a few days to make an extended speech in the House on the Southern question, which will be a clear statement of his views as to the duty of the Southern people in the present crisis.

Dodges to "Fire the Southern Heart."

The Northern Democrats in Congress are endeavoring to fire the hearts of their Southern colleagues by displaying letters purporting to be from Republicans declaring that Tilden is elected, and that the inauguration of Hayes must be resisted at all hazards. The plan don't work well, however. The Southerners have but one reply, and that is: "Very well, fight if you want to. We don't want any down our way."

Consular and Diplomatic.

The House Committee on Appropriations has completed the consular and diplomatic bill. It appropriates $1,125,000, from $30,000 to $50,000 less than the amount in the bill passed at the former session. This small reduction is in the pay and expenses of consulates. The bill is on the basis of the preceding one, and makes no changes of ministers, giving the same compensation as now, and does not change any of the consulates.

Mr. Hewitt's Amiability.

Mr. Hewitt has recently essayed a diplomatic role, and he now endeavoring to make it appear that he is extremely conservative. He is at great pains to cultivate Republicans, and his manner is such as to convey the impression that he has a devilish sly little game on foot. He shows no concern at the reported new party movement, and seems to be very anxious to get at its true inwardness.

The Refused Telegrams.

The House Judiciary Committee held another meeting yesterday for the consideration of the Western Union Company's refusal to produce telegrams called for by the Louisiana Committee, and the general questions involved, but the sub-judiciary committee not being ready to report, the session was consumed in an informal discussion of the subject.

Texas Pacific Bill.

It is expected that the Texas Pacific bill will be reported to the House on Wednesday. It has a majority of two on the committee.

Revenue Collector Nominated.

The President has nominated James Ashforth to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First district of Pennsylvania.

A DESPERATE LOVER.

He Kills the Father, then Carries His Daughter to a Minister's House and Demands to be Married — The Murderer's Game Spoiled, but He Makes Good His Escape.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—Yesterday L. S. Hill, an old and highly respected citizen living four miles north of Shelby depot, was shot and killed by Gally Bond under the following circumstances: Bond had been paying attentions to Mr. Hill's daughter, and visited Mr. Hill an hour before the shooting. After some conversation he went off, saying that he would return in about an hour. Bond went to the house, procured a double-barreled shot gun, returned to Mr. Hill, and shot Hill through the door of his own house, firing five pistol balls through his body after he fell from the first shot. After seeing that his victim was down and dead, he seized the young lady, actually dragging her over the dead body of her father, and carried her by force before a neighboring minister and demanded to be married to her. The girl refused, when Bond threatened to kill her. The minister's wife called Bond's attention to the approach of a posse in pursuit of him. At this time some neighbors rode up to the minister's house, when the young lady was taken from her captor and locked up in a room secure from any possibility of his carrying out his threats. Bond had been riding all the night previous, and had so jaded his horse that he required another on which to make his escape. This he accomplished by deliberately shooting one of the three horsemen, so wounding him that he fell from his horse, which he mounted and rode to the residence of Mr. Harson, a few miles distant, and made for Cable, and exchanged this horse for a fine gray animal, on which he was last seen riding westward toward the Mississippi river, making good his escape so far from all pursuers.

Marine News.

LONDON, December 19.—The steamships France and State of Nevada, from New York, Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Arrived—The steamship Steinman, from Antwerp.

LITTLE ROCK BURNING.

The City Again Ablaze.

Complete Destruction Threatened.

Nearly All Business Houses Gone.

LITTLE ROCK, December 19.—Another fire has just broken out (8:30 P. M.) at the corner of Markham and Sherman streets, adjoining the Miller & Pennell block, which threatens to destroy the easter business part of the city.

8:45—There is no water on the fire yet, although the fire department is out and the streets are thronged with people. It is reported that there is considerable powder in the building, and the officers are keeping the people from coming to the immediate vicinity. The utmost excitement prevails at present. The flames are confined to the extensive house of Jones, McDowell & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants in the Miller & Pezsil block, a three story brick building. The City Council, which was in session when the alarm sounded, has just adjourned.

At this hour (8:50) the Pat Cleburne steam engine is pouring two streams in the front door of Jones, McDowell & Co.'s store, and there is a possibility that the flames will be subdued. The new Silby steamer, purchased by the citizens of Hot Springs and brought here for trial, is taking water. Should this building burn the loss cannot fall short of $150,000. The fire department is doing noble work, and if the water holds out a portion of the buildings may be saved. The report of a considerable quantity of powder in the building is denied, and every inch of available ground is occupied by the workers.

At 9:10 the flames burst from the rear of the building, and a cry went up "The block is doomed." There seems to be no hope. If the wind prevails the loss will be greater than the Metropolitan. The cause is as yet unknown.

About three thousand persons are engaged at 9:20 in removing the groceries within reach in Miller & Pennell's wholesale grocery house. The goods of the other side are mostly machinery and heavy goods. The work of saving neighboring buildings is under way. The powder was removed at the commencement of the fire, yet hundreds of people refuse to venture near the ground, trembling under the throes of the steamers. Four streams are playing on the building.

At 9:30, the water in the cisterns having given out, the steamers went to the river for water. The Silsby, in charge of agent Randall, is taking from the transfer boat and the city steamer from the levee. The steamer Valiaski is disabled and not at work. There is no water on the fire at this moment in the second story. The building will be thoroughly gutted, and the loss will be from $70,000 to $80,000 if the building is not destroyed. Both firms are partially insured.

The Fire Spreading.

During the time the engines moved from the cisterns to the river the fire gained headway, which seems impossible to check. The buildings occupied by the following firms will be ruined, the heaviest ones probably crushed by falling walls: Harrison, Reed, Barker; Kaufman, toys, bakery, and butcher; and O. L. Valere & Co., dry goods. The last named is insured.

The neighborhood known as "Fighting Alley," comprising about twenty-five wooden buildings, occupied as saloons, &c., on the levee and Water street, are almost sure to burn.

John Chambers, a railroad man, was dangerously injured by an ax dropped from a house. Many thieves are being arrested.

10:15—The fire has been raging two hours, and the walls of the block are falling. Thus goes the largest wholesale house in Arkansas. The loss cannot fall short of $150,000. There is no telling when the flames will be stayed. The fire has driven the firemen from the surrounding buildings. Jack Curtis was severely wounded by a box of merchandise dropped on him.

10:35—Three brick buildings on the west between the M. & P. block and the story brick, occupied by Valere as a dry goods house and Ethan as a liquor house, have been razed, and the flames are lapping over and grasping this building. The steamers are playing on a large wooden building on the east, endeavoring to prevent the spread of the flames in that direction. The great office of the Little Rock & Fort Smith Railroad is in danger. It is owned by Jones, McDonnell & Co., and is an elegant two story and a half brick.

11:30—The fire is under control.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE WAR CLOUD.

Extension of the Armistice.

BERLIN, December 19.—A six or eight weeks' extension of the armistice is assured. The preliminary meetings of the conference will be held after Christmas.

Preliminary Peace Conferences Concluded.

LONDON, December 20.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the plenipotentiaries have received dispatches from their respective Governments approving the decisions arrived at, and the preliminary conferences are therefore concluded.

FRANCE.

The Political Situation.

PARIS, December 19.—The *Siecle*, Minister Simon's organ, states that the Government contemplates changes among the prefects.

The *Publique Francaise* continues to attack Simon.

A Conflict Threatened

VERSAILLES, December 19.—In the Senate to-day M. Ponyer Quertier, President of the Finance Committee, recommended that the Senate reinsert in the Budget certain grants for army chaplains and for other purposes, which had been stricken out by the Chamber of Deputies. He said the Senate would thereby assert its right, which it should exercise as freely as the Deputies did theirs. The amendment was demanded by M. Ponyer Quertier, if followed, will occasion a conflict between the Chambers. The Republicans claim that as, according to the constitution, the Senate had no power to initiate financial measures, consequently it cannot restore in the budget any item which has been thrown out by the Deputies.

President Grant's Apologies.

PARIS, December 19.—Minister Washburne has presented President Grant's apologies to the Duke DeCazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the arrest at Philadelphia of Captain Aufrye, naval attache of the French Legation at Washington, and delegate on the French Commission to the Centennial Exposition.

WEST INDIES.

Fighting in Cuba.

HAVANA, December 19.—In the jurisdiction of Santa Clara the Spaniards destroyed three gulf pits and sixty-three huts belonging to the insurgents, six of whom were killed. In the jurisdiction of Santiago a Spanish column of troops, with one hundred cavalry, defeated a party of six hundred insurgents and dispersed them, killing twenty-seven. The loss of the Spaniards was twelve soldiers and three officers killed and twenty-six wounded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Brent the Forger.

LONDON, December 19.—Minister Pierrepont has been notified that Brent's term of commitment, fifteen days, will expire to-morrow.

GERMANY.

The Judicial Bill Passed.

BERLIN, December 19.—Parliament has passed the judicial bill as modified by the recent com promise.

FIRE AT SEA.

A Steamer Burned on the Pacific Ocean—No Lives Lost.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19.—Captain Douglass, of the steamer Montana, telegraphs that the Montana, which left this port on the 3d inst., arrived at Guyamas on the 14th. She left at 10:30 P. M. An hour after fire was discovered coming up the midship ventilator. In five minutes the ship was ablaze aft. He ran her ashore two miles inside of Cape Haro to save the passengers and crew. No lives were lost, but nothing on board was saved. Among the passengers were Lieut. King, United States Army, and a number of recruits for military posts in Arizona. Quarters have been arranged for them at Guyamas. The authorities rendered every assistance. The American Consul has provided for the passengers and crew. The ship burned to the water's edge. She will be sold at auction. The Montana was a wooden screw of 1,000 tons, built at Bath, Me., 1865, and valued at $70,000; insurance $60,000, divided among a number of companies. She had a valuable cargo on board when she left this port. Much freight consigned to Mexican ports was discharged before the disaster. The cargo at that time consisted of some goods for the Gulf and Colorado river ports, $47,000 worth Commissary stores, and $8,000 worth Quartermaster's stores for the military forts in Arizona. The Government had no insurance.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, December 19, 1876.

SENATE.

PENSIONS.

MR. WINDOM, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making appropriations for the payment of the Naval and other Pensions for the year ending June 30, 1878. Placed on the calendar.

CONSULAR.

The chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State transmitting a list of names of persons not citizens of the United States who hold Consular offices, and to whom salaries were paid during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

A number of bills of a private character not objected to passed.

HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

MR. CAMERON (PA.) moved to take up the resolution providing for the adjournment of the two Houses from Friday next to January 3d, but objection being made, he withdrew the motion.

PRESENTATION OF STATUES.

At the expiration of the morning hour Messrs. BOUTWELL and DAVIS formally presented statues of Samuel Adams and John Winthrop.

THE OREGON ELECTION.

The unfinished business, the resolution of Mr. Mitchell in regard to the appointment of Cronin as Presidential elector in Oregon, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. MITCHELL, MORTON, and BOGY. The latter, in the course of his remarks, said he did not think it proper now to vindicate the conduct of the Governor of Oregon. In his (Bogy's) estimation the Governor did his duty honestly and with fidelity. How could it be said that Watts was elected when the Constitution said he could not be elected? If the Governor had certified that he was elected he would have certified to a falsehood. The votes for him were a nullity. Governor Grover was denounced for simply doing his duty.

Before Mr. Bogy concluded the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

HOLIDAY ADJOURNMENT.

MR. WOOD, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a resolution for the adjournment of the House from next Saturday to Wednesday, the 27th, and from Saturday, the 30th, to Wednesday, the 3d of January.

MR. WATSON suggested that such adjournment was unfair to the Western members who might desire to spend the holidays at home, and that it was at the same time a serious interruption to business.

MR. WOOD said that the committee had given very mature consideration to the question, and had come to the decision, in view of the pressure of public affairs, to remain in session, but to adjourn over two days at Christmas and New Year's. He moved the previous question, which was seconded, and the main questioned ordered.

MR. WOOD explained that it was the understanding of the committee that there would be no business done between Friday next and the 3d of January. The House would simply meet and adjourn without transacting any business.

The Speaker remarked that it would be within the province of the House.

MR. BURCHARD (Ill.), of the Ways and Means Committee, said it was the opinion of some members of the committee that if the Judiciary Committee would meet and report on the question of privilege referred to it, the House might then take the usual holiday adjournment, but until that committee did report, the proposition for adjournment was premature.

The resolution was adopted—yeas 131, nays 92.

MR HUNTON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill providing for the holding of terms of the District and Circuit Courts at Bay City, Mich. Passed.

The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was made the special order for to-morrow.

The House, after consideration in Committee of the Whole, passed the Fortification bill.

Slates of Winthrop and Adams were then received.

Adjourned.

LATEST RIVER NEWS.

BROWNSVILLE, December 19, 1876.

River 5 feet 5 inches and falling. Weather clear; thermometer 20 at 7 P. M.

OIL CITY, December 19, 1876.

River 1 foot 5 inches, and stationary. Weather cloudy and cold.

CINCINNATI, December 19, 1876.

The river has not materially changed since last night; the ice remains solid and pedestrians are crossing on it. Weather cold and clear.

EVANSVILLE, December 19, 1876.

Clear and moderating; wind from the south and southwest; mercury 15 to 18. River 8 8-10 and falling; nearly clear of running ice. Maggie Smith up from Henderson, and Holsplur and Bob Lee down from Green river.

MEMPHIS, December 19, 1876.

The river is stationary; maximum thermometer 32°. Arrived—James Howard, New Orleans; Illinois, Vicksburg. Departed—Maude, Cairo.

CAIRO, December 19, 1876.

No arrivals or departures. River 2 feet and falling. Weather clear and moderating; mercury 36.

VICKSBURG, December 18, 1876.

Weather cool and cloudy. No coal up or down to-day. River fell 5 inches.

LOUISVILLE, December 19, 1876.

Weather cool and clear. River comparatively unchanged.

LITTLE ROCK, December 18, 1876.

Weather cold and clear. River 2 feet and on a stand.

BREVITIES BY WIRE.

BOSTON, December 19.—The residence of Hollis Hannewell was burned last night. Loss $75,000; insured.

ST. LOUIS, December 19. — As Peter Echard and August Schruck were approaching the bridge crossing the river Despres near the farm of President Grant, south of this city, about four o'clock yesterday evening in a buggy and driving at a furious rate, their vehicle collided with one end of the bridge and they were thrown into the river bed below. Echard was instantly killed, and Schruck seriously wounded.

LOUISVILLE, December 19.—Joseph H. Lore, known as the slayer of Munson Beach, of St. Louis, and under sentence to serve ten years in the Missouri penitentiary for trying to kill his wife in that city, was recaptured at Turner's station, Ky., to-day, and taken back to St. Louis. He was at liberty one year.

COLUMBUS, December 19.—The Board of Trustees of the Episcopal Institution at Gambier met in this city to-day, and elected Rev. Prof. Bonlter President of Kenyon College and Dean of the Theological Seminary.

The Vote for the St. Louis Scheme and Charter Recounted.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—The commissioners who for the past two or three weeks have been recounting the vote cast last August for the adoption or rejection of the scheme to separate the city from the county and a new charter for the city, concluded their labors to-day, and will report the result to the Circuit Court in a day or two. Their count of the vote cast is about 1,000 less than returned by the judges of election, and they found many fraudulent votes cast and counted. Deducting these votes from the aggregate, the scheme and charter were carried by a handsome majority. Whether these fraudulent votes will be thrown out is for Judge Gottschalk, of the Circuit Court, to decide, as the commissioners have only ministerial powers. There were also many other ballots cast, the legality of which will depend on the Court's decision.

The Revolution in Lower California.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19.—A San Diego dispatch says Señor Leon, Secretary to Governor Villageana, arrived this morning. He reports a reign of terror through the frontier. Many families are coming over the line with their effects. Mareno has levied a direct tax of $24,000 on the people for the support of his Government.

A $100,000 Defaulter.

TORONTO, December 19.—W. B. C. Barber assistant accountant of the Bank of Montreal, this city, was arrested this afternoon charged with appropriating debentures held as collaterals by the bank. He has confessed to a series of embezzlements amounting, it is said to upwards of $100,000, which he sank principally in stock speculations.

Amusement Notes.

MISS JULIA RIVE, the pianiste, will be in the city soon again, and will give one of her finished recitals at Mellors', on Fifth avenue.

It is said that the Fifth Avenue Theater is to be abandoned for amusement purposes, and that Mr. Coleman intends to remodel it, and convert it into a hotel.

MR. T. W. BROWN, agent for Henrietta Chanfrau, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Youngstown, Ohio, to arrange for Mrs. Chanfrau's early appearance there. He reports excellent business at Cincinnati.

THE Art Exhibition at Library Hall is well worth a visit from those who delight in paintings in oil and water colors. It is composed entirely of the productions of our local artists, and is exclusively an exposition of home talent and skill.

Had Heard from Louisiana.

A gentleman going along Nelson street at 12 o'clock on Saturday night overheard the following conversation between a man on the outside and what was evidently a woman, judging from the voice, on the inside of a door. The man, who was leaning against the door in an evident state of intoxication, was the first to speak:

"Lemme in, I say, Anna."

"You shan't get in here, I tell you," came the voice from the other side of the door.

"O, lemme in," he whined.

"I won't do it," said the voice. "You are drunk, and you come home drunk every night; and I won't stand it any longer."

There was a moment's pause. And then he slowly said:

"Anna, I've heard from Louisiana."

"What is it?"

"Lemme in, an' I'll tell you," he said.

"James Henry Morrison, are you lying?" came the voice in an impressive tone.

"Hope ter die," he replied.

Thereupon the observer saw the door open and J. H. Morrison disappeared inside. What was the result is not known.

The Way Out of the Dilemma.

Fathers, lovers, brothers and husbands are at a loss at this season how best to gratify the loved ones at home and at the same time confer a lasting benefit and get the full value of their money. To such we would say call and see the beautiful Steinway and other pianos already sold and bespoken for Christmas gifts; examine the lovely-toned Burdett and New England organs; feast your eyes on the elegance, taste and richness of their highly finished cases, and learn with astonishment the extraordinary reduction and the easy terms upon which these first class instruments can be had; ponder over the fact that the ten year warrantee, given by such a house as Kleber & Bro., makes the purchaser absolutely safe in his investment, guarantees him the fullest satisfaction or the return of the purchase money; think of the delight and joy to the whole family circle, of the lasting benefit conferred and the happy blending of ornament and use—of a free gift upon Christmas eve and an absolute necessity as an article for the education of the young—think of all this, we say, and you'll admit that the best and safest one you can make of your means is to buy a fine Piano or an Organ, such as are now found at H. Kleber & Bros.' warerooms, in such unrivaled abundance, beauty and cheapness. A word to the wise, etc.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS.

Live Stock.

WATERTOWN, December 19.—Cattle: receipts 1,476; demand moderate; quality fair and some especially choice; prices ¼a½c higher. Sheep and lambs: receipts 3,785 head; market rather favors sellers; in lots $1,50 to $3; extra $3,25a5, or from 3 to 6c per lb.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLOAKS!

Having made recent purchases of the above goods, we can now offer the most attractive styles shown in this season, in Beaver, Chinchillas and Matalasse Cloths, and in medium, long and extra long, and at 25 per cent less than regular prices.

BLACK CASHMERES

We have just received direct from the importers a fresh lot of very superior goods that have no equals for quality, color and excellence; we can now offer to our customers these goods from 15 to 25 per cent. less than former prices.

ALSO, FOR THE

HOLIDAYS!

Another invoice of these

HANDSOME BROCADE

Dress Goods!

Which at 25 and 30 cents per yard make them the best value in the market.

Samples sent on application.

JNO. L. MOORHOUSE

Cor. 4th Avenue and Market St.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Christmas Candies.
Christmas Plum Pudding.
Leghorn Citron.
Candied Orange and Lemon Peel.
Choice Zante Currants.
Seedless Raisins.
Mince Meat in Glass Jars.
Chinese Tea Pots.
Grimal and Jars.
Truffles de Perigord.
Pate de Foies Gras.
Sardines in Stuffed Olives, Anchovies.
French Mushrooms and Peas.
Green Turtle and Terrapin Soup.
Parfaite Chocolate.
English Cocoas.
Genuine Mocha Coffee.

D. M. JENKINS,

20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RITER & CONLEY,

55 and 56 Water Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturers and Builders of

Iron Mill Buildings,

ROOF FRAMES,

Bridges, Boilers,

OIL TANKS BLAST FURNACES

And all kinds of

HEAVY IRON PLATE WORK.

ALSO, ALL KINDS OF

COPPER WORK.

GEO. W. BIGGS,

159 Smithfield St.,

Four Doors Above Sixth Avenue,

Offers a large and elegant stock of

LADIES' GOL

DAILY GAZETTE

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield St.

JOSIAH KING.....W. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Official Paper of Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1876.

DAILY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

By Mail, per annum	$8 00
By Mail, for six months	4 00
By Mail, for three months	2 00
By Mail, for one month	75
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier	15

All remittances should be made by Express or in Money Order, and when so orwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

POSTAGE PREPAID.

Single Subscribers	$1 75
Clubs of five	1 50
Clubs of ten	1 40

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest Express Office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE *—Daily or Weekly—will, upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.*

KING, REED & CO.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Auburn 69.

BONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101½.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 107⅝.

THE fear of a Mohammedan uprising in India is given as the latest reason why England supports Turkey. She will do almost anything to keep India quiet.

IF cheek is of any value, HAMPTON will yet succeed. He has no Senate, and hence no Legislature, in the proper sense, and yet he demands of CHAMBERLAIN the State seal, government offices, and the like. A modest man, he.

ITALY has abolished capital punishment as a legal penalty, the vote for it being ——— ; there has been more ——— ; several countries of ——— ; in favor of ——— ; is measure, and its adoption indicates a spirit of toleration in the Government quite surprising.

BARLOW'S supplementary letter on the Florida count, comes down to this: If Jasper precinct No. 2 was rightly thrown out, a point about which he has no opinion, not having the evidence before him, HAYES was elected. He affirms also, that he does not propose to put his views above those of the Returning Board, which canvassed all the evidence, which he did not.

PRESIDENT ORTON, of the Western Union Telegraph, lays down the proposition that the committee should subpœna CHANDLER, and learn from him what messages he sent, rather than pounce on the carrier, and seek to make him divulge the contents of messages submitted to him. The sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee seems to be of the same mind.

THE Democratic State Committee are industriously at work getting up a rebellion. The Southern element has made the demand on them that they shall show their hand this time, and they are at it. THOMPSON has started the ball in Ohio, and rumors are current that the movement is soon to begin in this State. The moment there is one overt act of rebellion there will be some healthy hanging done.

THE old motto that "too many cooks spoil the broth" seems likely to receive a fresh illustation in the case of the electoral count. Several committees have been appointed to investigate that subject, and are at work; a joint committee of conference has been selected by the Senate and House; and now resolutions, and at least two distinct bills have been introduced on the subject. That of KNOTT, of Kentucky, was constructed in the evident belief that the House would always have a Democratic majority, and that therefore, all the advantages should be in its favor. The Senate will be hardly likely to agree to it. It is gratifying, however, to witness the evident desire of both Houses to reach an accommodation of the difficulty.

THE probable prolongation of the armistice in Turkey till March exactly suits the purposes of Russia, and seems to agree with the strangely warlike policy of Turkey. The latter power is actively engaged in military preparations, and seems as anxious for war as though sure of success. Both Turkey and Russia make demands of each other, sure to be refused. The former claims indemnity from Russia, on the ground that her interference in Servia prolonged the war, and so added to its expense; while the latter requires Turkey to pay the expense of foreign military occupation. Neither probably desires a winter campaign, particularly as they are not fully ready for it; but by March all will be ready, and they can fight out their grievances in their own way.

LATE news from France would be convincing of the growth of true Republicanism there, could confidence be placed in the stability of that people. A Government prosecution of one of the papers of Paris failed to convict, a proof that the old fear of the Government has departed from the courts. The influence of the Assembly, also, in compelling the Executive to abandon its ultra Catholic policy, further shows the increasing influence and freedom of the people. The progress of France toward solid Republicanism is slower, but apparently more solid than in the attempt which ended in the *coup d'etat* of 1853. Could we have perfect confidence in the steadiness of this growth, and its continuance, the future of France would be bright with hope. But no one can tell when an upheaval will come.

THE artists of Pittsburgh have done wisely, we think, in making an open and free exposition of their work. Their object is to familiarize the public with the work they have, and with the ability and taste of our artists as well. Our artists have had a disheartening struggle against misappreciation, and total indifference as to their merits, so far as home purchasers are concerned; yet they have bravely plodded on, enthusiastic in the prosecution of their art, though realizing but small returns for their labor. We do not hesitate to declare that some of the most painstaking and conscientious work done at all has been wrought out by our Pittsburgh artists, and that of those on exhibit at the Library are many that might fitly grace the best selected galleries. The object of the exhibit is to acquaint our people with their work, that those who have orders to fill or purchases to make, may not go abroad, but encourage those who labor here. We recommend the subject to our readers, and urge them to visit the display at the Mercantile Library art rooms.

DISCRIMINATION seems to go ill with New York, although the kind she suffers from might properly be called constructive discrimination. That city happens to be located farther from the West than is Philadelphia or Baltimore; but she insists that this fact must be overlooked in the adjustment of freight rates, and shipment made on the basis that she, like the other two cities, is a seaboard city. If this reasoning is good, we do not see why Boston and Portland may not make the same claim, as they are both seaport cities. Yet this is the issue on which the freight war has been conducted. Both Baltimore and Philadelphia have insisted that the true basis of freight rates is distance,—mileage. If one city is farther from a transporting or shipping centre than another, it is its misfortune. It may have other and offsetting advantages, but this point is against her. Such is the reasoning of the Baltimore and Pennsylvania Railroads, and they have gained their point. The press and merchants of New York are disposed to continue the warfare; but the New York Central having succumbed they can do little.

DODGING.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, a gentleman of high standing as a merchant, of large wealth and refined hospitality, has had the misfortune to entertain a number of gentlemen, talk politics with them, and to have snatches of the conversation reported. It pats him in a disagreeable, not to say odious light. It is charged that the political talk was the principal object of the entertainment, and that the real purpose was to develop a monied and merchant movement in favor of TILDEN. It is unfortunate for Mr. DODGE, that when he has taken the pains to deny some features of the report, he does not deny this particular part of it. He affirms, indeed, that the mention of politics was merely incidental, and not the main object of the meeting; and thus recognizes that politics were talked about. There have been, for some time, reports in circulation damaging to Mr. DODGE's fealty to HAYES or the Republican party. His sons are said to have been out-and-out TILDENITES; and he was lukewarm in the Republican cause, contributing $500 at last in response to the earnest remonstrances of a merchant friend at his strange course. Under these circumstances, if he gathered a number of leading Democrats at his table of an evening, and two of them reported the conversation as chiefly political, and tending to develop plans for an organization of the money power in favor of TILDEN's inauguration, he cannot complain if some notice is taken of it.

The strong declaration of his right to entertain friends at his table is, without doubt just. And the right of those friends to indulge such topics of conversation as may be mutually agreeable cannot be questioned. But the right of any persons, whether amid the privacy of a select dinner party, or under any circumstances, to plot against the inauguration of the lawfully elected President of the United States and in favor of a man not likely to be declared lawfully inaugurated, is denied. If Mr. DODGE is in an unfortunate position, it is not because any person denies him the right of the privacy of his home, but because two of his guests gave the substance of statements made by him and others, which if made, show the conversation to have partaken of the nature of a conspiracy. This the people are not disposed to look mildly upon, no matter where it develops,—whether at a dinner party of capitalist-politicians, or elsewhere. If Mr. DODGE, in place of defending his right to have a private party of gentlemen friends at his residence—a fact which no one disputes—will distinctly meet the issue presented, it will be better. It does not now matter whether the reports were honorably or dishonorably disseminated,—*are they true*,—either substantially or in detail? That is what the public is now interested in knowing.

ANOTHER EFFORT.

There are reports that the aid of Congress will be again invoked in behalf of the Texas & Pacific Railroad, but with one hundred and fifty miles of the road left out of computation. The work of constructing this road has been steadily prosecuted up to the present, on the private means of those interested, and by the use of its earnings, which have been quite large. We have no sympathy with the petty jealousies of either the New York or Chicago press, as against this enterprise, nor with the stronger and more interested hostility of the parties controlling the Union Pacific Railroad. The interests of the transporting element of the country call for a competing line to the Pacific, and for this, if for no other reason, it should be built. This aside, and we still hold, as we have contended for some time past, that were this road to be granted aid on the perfectly safe basis proposed, the expenditures it would make, and its demand for iron and materials of different kinds, would at once produce a sensible impression on the labor interests of the country. We all understand sufficiently the intimate dependence of one form of business activity on another to know that were work actively prosecuted, on a large scale, on a line of road so extended as the Texas Pacific, American iron being used entirely for its equipment, it would necessarily lead to activity in many other departments of business, and so restore prosperity to our laboring classes.

The general prejudice against subsidizing railroads, either with lands, or aiding them through the endorsement of their bonds, grows out of the abuse of the generosity of the Government by the Union and Central Pacific roads. Their charters were loosely drawn, and they have taken advantage of the Government's generosity in every possible way. They even insist that the Treasury shall not be repaid the interest advanced until the bonds mature,—some thirty years away. All this has created prejudice against the entire system of subsidies, and was possibly intended to do this. But it should be borne in mind that the subject is now sufficiently understood for there to be no further danger in that direction, even if any were intended. But the proposition from the Texas Pacific road amply secures the Government from *any* cash payment out of the Treasury, while the construction of the road will prove directly beneficial to the Government Treasury. In other words, the conditions are reversed, as compared with the Union and Central Pacific roads, in that it is deliberately proposed to place all the securities in the hands of the Government necessary to prevent any outlays on its part, while the practical advantages will come to it. We believe that the general good of the country demands that this enterprise be favored.

BULL-DOZING NIGGERS.

"Niggers" who proposed to vote the Democratic ticket, but were frightened from doing it by their wives, are the objects of loving solicitude on the part of the Democratic committees at the South just now. The pathetic earnestness with which their white Democratic friends complain of the "bull-dozing" propensities of those "nigger" wives is nearly irresistible. Hence the committees are after them, armed with the terrible authority of the House of Representatives, and the dignity of the American nation. In this free country, and amid the broad light of the nineteenth century, such terrible things are not to be permitted,—not by a jug-full. It is even worse than the scenes that fell on the astonished sight of MALCOLM HAY, in Jackson county, Florida, and which were so beautifully and interestingly reported, for the benefit of the American people. In the first place, a Democratic "nigger" is such a *rara avis* that we are not surprised that the committee should make a pious pilgrimage to see him; and where there are several, that the journey should be made in style, with a preliminary telegraphic announcement to the world of the noble purposes of the committee. But a bull-dozed Democratic "nigger,"—several of them, in fact,—bull-dozed by their wives, at that; and so terribly frightened by the dusky partners of their bosom, that they even forfeited the infinite pleasure of voting the Democratic ticket,—how shall we express our astonishment. *Mirabile dictu!* Gracious Heavens! Who ever heard the like of that?

We confess our gratification, however, that this matter is to be investigated to the very foundation. The committee is on its way, with the light of fierce determination in the eyes of its members, and a proud consciousness in their hearts that they are treading the rocky path of duty. Like the forlorn hope, in deadly battle, they march with bated breath, but undaunted courage, to the performance of their high mission of ascertaining to what extent, and by what means, this terrible bull-dozing was done. Not a suspicion of doubt, nor a thought of sarcasm troubles their innocent brains. Republican "niggers" might lie, but a Democratic "nigger" never! This report was not a flimsy excuse for not performing a disagreeable duty, for they were Democrats,—loved the party, and adored TILDEN, and were only too eager to testify their devotion, by their votes; but those terrible wives. We cannot pursue this tender and interesting subject. We await with impatience the report of that daring and way-worn committee. Suppose those irate females did reduce their lords to abject obedience, exactly whose business is it? And if they "bull-dozed" their partners in life, under what clause of the constitution of the United States will that be made to do TILDEN any good? These are practical questions, the discussion of which we will watch with interest.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"The Life of John Locke" by H. R Fox Bourne, recently published in England, has been re-issued by Harper & Brothers in two handsome octavo volumes. Although the author of the "Essay Concerning Human Understanding" died in 1704, this work really presents the first adequate and complete account of his life that has been given to the world. He is known to the American public in connection with his great work on the "Human Understanding," and, naturally has been regarded, even by his admirers, as a man of reserved, ideal, metaphysical cast, uncongenial, unloving, and ascetic. The work just issued fully dissipates this idea, and shows him to have been a high bred, genial, humorous, lovable gentleman, in whose society it was a pleasure to be. His scholarship does not frighten us; he is never a pedant, and the serious tone of his mind and the severe nature of his acquirements are agreeably concealed in social hours under a cover of merry playfulness. As a biography it partakes of the modern spirit; that is, it is not a dry recital of the events of Locke's life, but vividly portrays the man, and shows his relation to the events of the age in which he lived. It is written in a clear, attractive style, and is abundantly supplied with new and original *data*. It is, indeed, the first biography of Locke, worthy the name, that has ever been published. The author had access to a larger supply of material, doubtless, in the form of original letters and papers, than any other biographer of Locke, but he also has written, more in the spirit of the times than other. Thus he has given us the information, among many other interesting facts, not only that he was the author of many writings of a philosophical, political and religious character, in addition to his "Essay Concerning Human Understanding," but that the great metaphysical thinker and writer took part in political affairs of his day, and held various foreign and domestic offices. In 1686 he followed his friend, the Earl of Shaftesbury, to his political asylum in Holland, remaining there until the Revolution of 1688 had placed William III. upon the British throne, when, returning on the same vessel which bore the Princess of Orange, he was given the position of Commissioner of Appeals by the King. He was, moreover, one of the originators of the Bank of England, assisted in causing the censorship of the press to be abolished, and was identified with other important public movements. The real character of Locke is made to appear in this work. He was of a tender and affectionate disposition, yet never married. He was pure in character, liberal in mind, loyal to duty, and gentle in manners. His was a noble life, and his memory should be grandly commemorated. The work before us contributes to this, and and the two volumes are decidedly the works of the season.

LECTURES ON THE HISTORY OF PREACHING; by John A. Broadus, D. D. LL.D. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York.

Dr. Broadus is a professor in the New ton Theological Institute of Massachusetts, and these lectures were delivered before the students of that institution. They form a complete, though brief description of characteristics of different styles of preaching from the time of Judah down to modern times. The lecturer displays a power of pictorial analysis that is as remarkable as it is attractive. The lectures are divided as follows: First, Specimens of Preaching in the Bible; second, Preaching in the Early Christian Centuries; third, Mediæval and Reformation Preaching; fourth, the French Preachers; fifth, Preaching of the English Pulpit. In an appendix is given some valuable information on the literature of the subject, the principal works of reference being noted. The book is brimful of information and the sweep of thought and evidence of wide reading and observation exhibited, give authority to its conclusions.

AN ALPHABET OF SCIENCE. A simple statement of permanent principles and their application to questions of the day. By Graham McAdam with an introduction by R. R. Bowers. Published by G. P. Putnam & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by S. A. Clarke & Co., Wood street.

The author in this little volume believes that the gold basis is the only true basis of money, and his book is an argument based on the necessity for gold as the proper standard as a circulating medium. He gives his reasoning in a plain, simple, direct way, that engages the attention of the reader, and is free from mystification. He endeavors to compass within a small space the general principles of finance, and succeeds in doing his work more intelligently than such work is done in many more pretentious volumes.

WHY FOUR GOSPELS; or the Gospel for all the world. By D. S. Gregory, D. D. Published by Sheldon & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

This is a work designed to aid the student of the Bible in understanding the Gospels. The author believes the Gospels are their own best interpreter. He thus classifies them: Matthew, the Gospel for the Jews; Mark, the Gospel for the Romans; Luke, the Gospel for the Greek; and John, the Gospel for the Church. He then shows the harmony of spirit, of teaching, and of design in the four. He writes with an earnest spirit, but exhibits a wealth of learning and research, and a candor of spirit that will commend the volume to every intelligent reader.

THE JERICHO ROAD: A Story of Western Life. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. For sale in Pittsburgh by J. R. Weldin & Co., 101 Wood street.

This little volume belongs to the "No Name" series. It is a story intended to deal a blow at sham pretentions, and to bring into relief real nobleness of nature. It purports to give the life history of a waif picked up on the wharf, compelled to fight his way through the world, and conquering success in the end. The style is bright and breezy, and here and there are some good descriptive sketches, but otherwise it is not remarkable.

"MARIE, A STORY OF RUSSIAN LOVE," from the Russian of Alexander Pushkin. Published by Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

This is one of those exquisite love stories translated from the writings of one of the most famous poets Russia has ever produced. It tells the story of a young Russian officer who falls in love with the neice of the commandant of the garrison in which he is stationed, and after many discouragements finally gains his suit. There are battle scenes, sketches of camp life, pictures of domestic manners among the Russians, &c., that make the volume interesting, while the graceful tenderness of the author's style makes the story a charming one.

ELEMENTS OF PHYSICS; or, Natural Philosophy. By Neil Arnott, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S. Seventh edition. Edited by Alex. Bain. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale in Pittsburgh by R. S. Davis & Co., corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

Dr. Arnott not only is a master in the field of Natural Philosophy, but also has the happy faculty of investing the dryest details with the charm of a singularly, pure, fresh and elegant style of composition. This volume is a work of rare value —not only to the scientific, but to the general reader as well, who will find both instruction and rich entertainment in its pages.

THE Life of Gen. Geo. A. Custer is now out. We have made mention of this volume before, and have now only to say that the book is fully up to the standard expected. It is very handsomely gotten up, the letter press is superb and the illustrations remarkably good. The stirring scenes in Custer's life make the volume as fascinatingly interesting as the most charming romance. Subscribers will be supplied with the book by Mr. Charles McKnight, No. 122 Fifth avenue.

Rough on General Sherman.

This morning, while politics were being discussed in the immediate vicinity of a stovein the back room of the Court House, a gentleman who was reading a newspaper inquired:

"Have any of you read General Sherman's report to the Secretary of War?"

A frosty-looking old customer from the country, who is here as a witness in a hog-stealing case, and who is very simple and childish in his ways, drawled out:

"I hain't read his report, but I'll bet it's all lies; every word of it. Them newspaper reporters don't know how to tell the truth nohow. What paper is the Gineral a reporter on?"

PLEASURES OF THE PANES.

The Gorgeous Splendors of the Shop Windows.

On Monday began the great annual fortnight of the retail trade—the market time which affectionate solicitude makes sunny, however cloudy the skies, and warm, whatever the markings of the thermometer. Now the windows of the stores are prismatic, and flame through the curtain of the frost all day with a splendor to which the evening gas-light adds but little. Now our advertising columns lose their prosaic and utilitarian character, and mock merrily grave discussion and somber, matter-of-fact news. Now is the best traveling season for all whose taste is for a tour of the streets, and who are not ashamed to make many a full stop and to gape through the glass at the multifarious treasures behind it. Within no four walls can there be such a brilliant exhibition as that which now makes the State's highway one long gallery. The public, the moneyless part of it as well as the other, may feel a sort of ownership in the rarest and costliest works of art; the beggar girl, with open mouth which the frost is pinching, may enjoy the gems which next week may gleam upon the brow of fortunate beauty; the lover of books, whose usual haunts are the shabbiest of the stalls, may study the golden backs of the most renowned binders; and he who never owned a "proof-before-the-letter" in his life, may get a lesson from many a rare etching, and possess for an hour the print whose next abiding place will be the portfolio of the millionaire. Bodies and minds are many, and many the wants of either. To some eyes the rosy and white beef in the restaurant window is "a piece of virtu," like the haunch of venison which the nobleman sent to Goldsmith. All women love to look at the rich fabrics with which the haberdasher tantalizes them, while for the unsufficiently clad, in this frosty weather, are the swinging overcoats at fabulously low prices, or the long strings of boots and shoes, the festoons of comforters, the red shirts which are so many ensigns of comfort and caloric, and the furs which, after warming the Arctic quadrupeds, are here to do the same office for the bipeds of a zone mismomered temperate. "Who owns the landscape?" asks Emerson: "Who owns the shop windows," we may ask, "from now to New Year's?"

We believe, for we have been told so, no matter by whom, that there is a rare and exquisite pleasure in shopping without buying anything—in seeing, handling, estimating, and asking the price. No extravagance can be more harmless than this, and why should not a pedestrian buy all the way up and down the street, with nothing lacking but a delivery of the goods and chattels, which, after all, it would be inconvenient to carry home. If the country folk who, about this time, come into the cars wrestling with many bundles, could buy all that their hearts desire, what baggage trains they would make of the "locals" and the "accommodations"! All things luckily have their limits. The real pleasure of buying comes from what we cannot buy. So every trifle consistent with a flat pocketbook or a flaccid purse becomes a consolation. We refute the mathematical axiom, and prove a part to be greater than the whole. The little which we can carry away is more than we leave behind us. Our poverty is better than our neighbor's riches. "A poor thing," we say, "but mine own."

We might mention how much the shop windows are to the little children, the little things without any bank account, to whom a penny is as good as an eagle, and who may luck even the penny after luck. There are displays which seem to have been arranged by good-hearted traders expressly for the gratification of little ones, so full are they of dolls and villages, and rocking horses and picture books, of automata hoops and marbles and all manner of playthings, besides all the cosy trifles which should not be swallowed to be appreciated. Alas! that the little ones, too, must so often go away with only imaginary flavors in their innocent mouths! But the next fine display consoles them, just as the next notion reconciles children of a larger growth to the loss of the old one. They have, these small lingers, an abiding faith that Santa Klaus will make all matters right, if not this year, why then next. It is not as if all Christmas shops were to be shut for good and all upon Twelfth Night. Many and many times may they reopen to glad the eyes of the small people who are peeping into them this morning! We must buy for them now—presently they may be buying for us, or for others, as we are now buying for them. So good hap wait upon all the pleasant purchases, and by a general reversal of the proverb, may everything come to more than it cost, and not even a whistle be found too dear!

CHRISTMAS IN NORWAY.

Some of the Legends of the Norseland.

The great festival of the year in Norway, as among all Germanic nations, is Christmas. Whether it owes all its sanctity to its association with the birth of the Saviour is, however, an open question; for many customs still kept alive in the remoter valleys seem to point beyond the beginning of the Christian era, to the time when the Norseman ate horse flesh in honor of Odin and Thor and Frey. The festival, as the retaining of the old name would seem to indicate, was yet early tinctured with reminiscences of the old Pagan Yule. Tracing the character of Christ and his apostles as they appear in many popular *marchen* and legends, the conclusion lies near that the people have, consciously or not, transferred much that was dear to them in the old gods to the new deity, and thus, by a sort of compromise between the old faith and the new, have judged the divine type which is, at all events, sufficiently national to appeal strongly to the Norse hearts. This nationalizing of one's divinity is, of course, not peculiar to Norway; it would have been more singular if Norway had shown no signs of it.

The preparation for the Yule-tide, in the way of provisioning the house, would, to American eyes, look perfectly appalling. Baking and brewing and butchering keep the whole house busy during the last three weeks preceding the festival. And the fact that the process is repeated year after year probably proves that it is necessary. Every man, woman, or child who comes within a stone's throw of the house during the holidays (which last until a week after New Year) must be invited in and urged to eat and drink without regard for comfort. Even the birds are to have their share of the Christmas joy. As soon as the church bells have "rung in the feast" at five o'clock in the afternoon of Christmas Eve, the father of the house takes his richest sheaf of oats or barley and attaches it to the end of a pole, which is nailed to the gable of the barn or the store-houses. The mother and the children stand by enjoying the sight of the happy birds fluttering around the sheaf, while the father will perhaps quote the passage about God's care even for the sparrow, wherefore it is right that the sparrow too should rejoice on the day when Christ was born.

Among the many evening visitors which are sure to drop in to taste the Christmas brew, some are apt to be disguised by grotesque masks, and otherwise fantastically accoutered. These are called Yule-bucks, possibly because the most common mask may have been that of a goat or some other horned creature. At present I do not know of any special kind of disguise is preferred. The rule seems to be, the more grotesque, the better.

The German custom of having poor children wander about on Christmas eve, carrying a large lighted star of canvas, representing the star of Bethlehem, prevails also in Norway. No one can hear their shrill, tiny voices in the snow under his window, singing the dear familiar carols, and refuse them their well-earned penny.—*Scribner for Jan.*

He Didn't Believe the Telegraph.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon a woman was seen staggering along Jefferson avenue with a satchel in either hand, her nose red from the cold and her face wearing anything but a genial smile. As she reached Bates street a man came around the corner carefully bundled up and smoking a fifteen cent cigar.

"You got your head?" shouted the woman, dropping the satchels.

"Got home, eh?" he replied, smiling complacently.

"Yes, I've got home, and why didn't you meet me at the depot?" Didn't I telegraph you?"

"Yes, but I've got so that I don't believe anything sent over the Associated Press wires, and I had no idea you'd come. In fact, I bet four silk hats you wouldn't, and now you've made me lose the pile!"

Detecting a Thief.

A gentleman of this city, who suspected a servant girl of stealing small articles, determined to set a trap for her. So he put a pinted toy snake in his bureau drawer, from whence the stolen articles had been taken. On Saturday morning, while the members of the family were at breakfast, he heard a scream, and in came the girl, with eyes as big as a dollar, and declaring that a snake was after her. The gentleman asked where the snake was. She told him she saw it on the steps. He then accused her of taking the articles he had missed, and told her not to go to the drawer any more, as his tame snake was kept there. He has not missed anything since.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Grim-visage war refuses to corrugate his front.

—Herbert Spencer is ill, and it may be some time before he is able to be at work again.

—Skinner, the unhappy dentist who sued Henry Ward Beecher, has taken to drinking.

—Bishop Simpson's daughter, Miss Ella Simpson, has just been married to one of the Bi(b)uoy's.

—When Gen. Banks speaks of the Clerk of the House, he uses the old English pronounciation of "clark."

—Vicksburg welcomes a tramp at its outer gates, and bull-dozes him to the extent of twenty days' labor.

—A Denver paper records a case where a Chinaman "was frost bitten from this cold world into the rosy future."

—"She threw a gin-scented kiss to the *Times* reporter, and skipped over to jail as graceful as a fawn," is the way they serve up police news in Troy.

—A woman chewing gum and trying to look out of a frosty street car window is a spectacle that touches the heart of the Detroit *Free Press* humanitarian.

—When one could swear that the mercury was at least fifty below zero, it is provoking to look at the thermometer and find that it isn't so very cold after all.

—The Detroit *Free Press* says that during the week Anna Dickinson was acting and writing a new play, she put in considerable time making shirts for the heathen.

—The Chinese are the most silent of all the races of mankind, and account for this taciturnity on the ground that they never mind anybody's business but their own.

—Among the prominent tourists of the European Continent for next summer, we see the name of that much-traveled cuss, the Colorado beetle, prominently mentioned.

—"The smallest hair," says an exchange, "casts a shadow." So it does, and especially over a boarding house breakfast table, when one is found in the butter dish.

—British butchers are as mad as hornets over the arrival of American beef, but still their customers continue to remark: "Hi'll take hanother steak hoff that Hamerican hox."

—Of Senator Conkling's memory, Major Ben. Perley Poore says that it is wonderful. "You quote a line or two of Chaucer, Spenser, or any other of the old English poets, and he will repeat the whole poem to you."

—The country demands rest, quiet, tranquility—that is the sort of appeal that comes up from every quarter of the land, and yet statistics show that people go on getting married just as recklessly as ever. —*N. Y. Telegram.*

—A young lady in Pennsylvania advertises that she is in good circumstances, and wants to marry a sound Democrat. But sound Democrats are not looking for wives. Economy and reform are what they want.—*St. Louis Times.*

—The future may be wrapt in gloom, and the prophet's vision fail to penetrate the darkness, but a boy who falls down stairs with a jar of sweetmeats can generally tell what to expect as soon as he hears the tones of a woman's voice asking, "What's that?"

—The failure to discover any love letters in Tweed's trunk is said to have been a great disappointment to the ladies of the court at Washington. Mrs. William's exposure of the blandishment of the Iberian beauties was too brief to enable him to take much sweetening in his exile.

—The first choice of a seat at Mr. Edwin Booth's first performance at San Francisco was sold, it is recorded, for $100. His first appearance on the stage was made before an audience of small girls and boys in Baltimore, who were admitted to the juvenile theater for the enormous fee of two cents.

—The easiest disposition of all responsibility for an accident that might have been prevented is to recognize "the hand of Providence" in it. When a man who teaches that doctrine falls over an ash barrel and frescoes his physiognomy, it is pleasant to stand around and cheer him with allusions to the hand of Providence.

—The use of scientific terms often becomes a second nature with some professional men. A savant who incautiously struck the back of his head against the sidewalk the other day, piteously exclaimed: "O, my poor *medulla oblongata*." The crowd thought he alluded to his wife, and that she must be some Italian lady of rank.

—Senator Logan lately said to somebody, who told a Troy *Times* correspondent: "What could I do without my wife? I should be nothing without that woman." Mrs. Logan attends to her husband's private correspondence, and her chirography is so like his that many a letter signed by her hand, "John A. Logan," is carefully preserved by the recipient as the autograph of the Senator.

—The paternal author of an heiress was approached by a youth who requested a few moments' conversation in private, and began: "I was requested to see you, sir, by your lovely daughter. Our attachment ——" "Young man," interrupted the parent, briskly, "I don't know what that girl of mine is about. You are the fourth gentleman who has approached me this morning on the subject. I have given my consent to the others, and I give it to you: God bless you."

—Among the genuine billiard-ball bald heads in the House at an opera are Scott Lord, of New York, Faulkner, of West Virginia, Willard, of Michigan, Schumaker, of New York, Carter, Harrison, Hathorn, of Saratoga, Payne, of Ohio, Frye, of Maine, Packer, of Pennsylvania, Terry, of Virginia, Bland, of Missouri, Landers, of Indiana, Henkle, of Maryland, Cannon, of Utah, whose numerous wives have no chance on his head gear, and many others. Though bald they are generally handsome men, and nature in depriving them of capillary substance has made amends in other ways.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Sloan, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, D. Fellenben, Robert C. Schmertz.

Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE

Insists on using only **B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ALLCOCK'S

POROUS PLASTERS.

☞Ask for **ALLCOCK'S**, and obtain them and so avoid miserable IMITATIONS.

B. BRANDRETH, Pres't,

113-d&8 Office, 294 Canal St., New York.

POLITICAL.

PITTSBURGH.

FOR CITY TREASURER,

J. F. DENNISTON,

TWENTIETH WARD, PITTSBURGH.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR CITY TREASURER,

THOS. S. MITCHELL,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR MAYOR,

S. J. WAINWRIGHT,

Subject to the Republican City Convention.

FOR MAYOR,

JARED M. BRUSH,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY CONTROLLER,

R. M. SNODGRASS,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,

R. B. BROWN,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

FOR CITY TREASURER,

SAMUEL KILGORE,

Subject to the decision of the City Republican Convention.

ALLEGHENY.

FOR MAYOR,

WALTON WOOLSEY,

ELEVENTH WARD, ALLEGHENY.

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR,

W. C. COOKE,

FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,

Will be a candidate before the Republicans of Allegheny for the nomination of Mayor.

FOR MAYOR,

THOS. MEGRAW,

FIFTH WARD, ALLEGHENY,

Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meeting. 154

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1876.

NEW CHRISTMAS GOODS

—AT—

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S, NOS. 165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

From present indications it will be an utter impossibility, even with our increased force to meet the wants of our patrons on Saturday of this week, and that over-crowding may in a manner be lessened, our store will be open on THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS additional to our regular Saturday evening until nine o'clock.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

A most suitable gift for a Christmas present, and which our stock offers unsurpassed attractions, would be a dress pattern of any material.

DRESS SILKS.

Our Silk Department is at it has been during the season, full, fresh and complete, and at prices lower now than in the United States.

At 87½, 90 and 95c, good heavy Black Dress Silks.
At $1 and $1.25, extra heavy Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.37½, very superior Gros Grain Black Silks.
At $1.50 to $4.50, special good value in Gros Grain and "Hand-spun" Black Dress Silks.
At $1, Seal and assorted Brown Dress Silks.
At $1 25 to $2.50, extra value in Choicest shades Colored Silks, much under value.
Whi e our lines of Mourning and Fancy Dress Silks, including Brocade Silks, is specially attractive in variety and prices.
At 25 to 50c, extra good Black and Colored Cashmeres.
At 60 and 62½c, extra bargain in Colored Merinos.
At 65c to $1, superior value in Black and Colored Cashmeres.
Having made a large and most advantageous purchase of Dress goods, the value offered cannot be excelled.
At 10 and 12½c, choice seasonable Dress Goods.
At 12½, Knickerbocker Suitings, worth 25c.
At 18¾c, all-wool Striped Overcoatings.
At 18¾ to 25c, Fine Colored Cashmeres.
At 20c, newest shades in Basket Cloth Goods.
At 25c to $1.50, beautiful line of latest effects in Dress Goods, of all textures and in all shades, suitable for Ball Dress Wear, at the lowest prices.
At 12½ and 15c, best makes and styles Tycoon Reps.
Full and very complete stock of Medium and Deep Mourning Goods.

AT LOWEST PRICES.

NEW SACQUES.

Our line of Ladies' Sacques and Cloaks being especially complete at present and at such low prices, offers inducements to purchasers better than ever.
At $1, Ladies' all-Wool Grey Sacques.
At $2, Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $3, Ladies' Rough Cloth Sacques.
At $5 and $6, Ladies' Matalasse Sacques, bought very low and worth $10 and $12.

NEW CLOAKS.

Our Sacques and Cloaks are all latest styles, extra length and superior in make to many others.
Velvet and Silk Sacques at low prices.
A special bargain is offered in a few Real Sealskin Sacques, all latest style and long shape.

NEW FURS.

A large and very complete assortment of all the various kinds of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, offered at extremely low prices.
A new and choice variety of New Shawls, of the most fashionable styles at very low prices.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Merino and Scarlet all-Wool Underwear.
Infants' outfits of all kinds.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Skirts, in Balmoral, Felt, Cloth, Scarlet and Alpaca, and a full and large variety of Muslin Underwear.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

SUITABLE PRESENTS!!!

A most substantial gift for a Christmas present, of which we have a very full and complete assortment, would be a Sacque or Shawl, &c.

NEW SACQUES.

Our line of Ladies' Sacques and Cloaks being especially complete at present and at such low prices, offers inducements to purchasers better than ever.
At $1, Ladies' all-Wool Grey Sacques.
At $2, Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques.
At $3, Ladies' Rough Cloth Sacques.
At $5 and $6, Ladies' Matalasse Sacques, bought very low and worth $10 and $12.

NEW CLOAKS.

Our Sacques and Cloaks are all latest styles, extra length and superior in make to many others.
Velvet and Silk Sacques at low prices.
A special bargain is offered in a few Real Sealskin Sacques, all latest style and long shape.

NEW FURS.

A large and very complete assortment of all the various kinds of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Furs, offered at extremely low prices.
A new and choice variety of New Shawls, of the most fashionable styles at very low prices.

UNDERWEAR.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Merino and Scarlet all-Wool Underwear.
Infants' outfits of all kinds.
Ladies', Misses' and Children's Skirts, in Balmoral, Felt, Cloth, Scarlet and Alpaca, and a full and large variety of Muslin Underwear.

AT POPULAR PRICES.

HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS!

A most useful gift for a Christmas present, of which our stock embraces all grades, would be a pair of Blankets or Woolen Goods of any kind.

BED COMFORTS.

At $1.20, good heavy Bed Comforts.
At $1.35, very heavy Bed Com

FINANCIAL.

HOE AND LEATHER BANK.

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

Germania Bank Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

APITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, December 20, 1876.

A new element has entered into the general financial situation, in the end of the railroad war, and the advantage that accrues to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore. This will not be likely to affect Pittsburgh, except in so far as our interests may be linked with those of the cities named. The attention of moneyed men and the banks is now directed to the new year. There is no good reason why the new year should not be marked by an era of prosperity, if the Presidential question be settled without any disturbance, and there is a growing belief that it will be so settled by Congress. The economies forced upon the people during the last few years, and more especially in the year now about drawing to a close, have greatly reduced our foreign importations of luxuries, and have brought our foreign export trade onto such a favorable position as to show a balance in our favor. In addition to this important point it is gratifying to know that many of our manufactures are now being exported in larger quantities than ever before. Our manufacturers are slowly but surely advancing in their efforts to successfully compete with the foreign manufacturers in their own markets, and this is an element that should not be lost sight of in the general situation, while estimating the probabilities for the future. These things taken into consideration, there seems to be no valid or substantial reason why we should not look with confidence toward the approach of the new year for a season of revival in trade and business that will put our merchants on a firm footing, the equals if not the superiors of all other nations. There is no change to report in the financial situation.

BONDSMEN.

A prominent Boston merchant, widely known as a philanthropist, whose gifts to various public charities were large and frequent, who died not long ago, left upon record the statement that in all his long and remarkably successful business career he had never signed a bond for anybody, and the advice to his heirs, and posterity generally, to follow his example in this respect if they would achieve success and avoid a world of trouble. And yet this man was a director in a large bank, employing a small army of clerks of whom bonds were invariably demanded, and was also a director in many other corporations whose officers were required to furnish sureties for their honesty and faithfulness. But we are glad to know that neither his business contemporaries nor his business successors gave heed to his cold-hearted advice. Warm-hearted, unselfish men, who take pride and pleasure in extending a helping hand to those needing assistance in the way of bonds are by no means as scarce as some would suppose. They may be as sharp, shrewd, and sagacious as any, yet they add to these features of character a tract which fully recognizes the fact that in this world we are mutually dependent upon each other. They believe that one of the choicest privileges conferred upon them by their success as business men is of helping as far as they consistently can, those of their brothers who have met with poorer luck in the struggle for existence. And it is well that these kindly relations should be cultivated, that these opportunities for the strong to assist the weaker should be ever present. Unselfish action always has its reward. Meanness goes to the wall in the end. All may remember the story of the man, who on moving into a kindly neighborhood, openly advertised his intention neither to borrow nor lend anything, under any circumstances. The first day of his new home found him obliged to rush to his neighbors to borrow a ladder and ask their help in putting out the flames of his burning house.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	107½	5-20's 1868 coupons	117¾
U. S. 6's 1881, coup	117½	10-40's	113¼
" 1865	109¾	Currency 6's	121½
" 1865 new	112¾	New 5 per cents	111¾
5-20's 1867	115¾	40's coupons	112¾

RAILWAYS.

N.Y. Central	104¼	Ohio & Mississippi	5¾
Erie	19¾	Pittsburgh	93¾
L. S.	69¾	Toledo & Wabash	4
C. C. & I. C.	8	Harlem	125½
St. Paul	29¼	Adams Express	92
Do. Pref	58¼	American Express	92½
Lake Shore	69¾	U. S. Express	55
Del. Central	49¾	W. Union Tel. Co.	89
Northwestern com	34½	Quicksilver	13
Do. Pref	56¾	Fort Wayne	101½
Rock Island	109¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	13½
Cleve. & Pitts	89¾	Panama	126
Pacific Mail	24¾	Iron Mountain	12
Western Union	79¾	N. J. Central	94½
Delaware, L. & W.	70¾		

Robinson Bros furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R.	(S) 48¾	Cen. Transit (A)	40
Reading (S)	19¾	Empire do. (A)	50
U. Cos. of N. J. (S)	139	A. V. R. R. 7's (S)	104¾
Oil Creek (S)	5	C. & A. 2d 7's (S)	84
Lehigh Valley (B)	49	N. Pacific bonds (A)	14

NEW YORK, December 19, 1876.

Money was active at 5@7; prime mercantile paper 5@7. The customs receipts were $176,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $115,000. The clearings were $21,000,000. Sterling was firm at 482½@484. Gold opened at 107¾ and closed at 107¾. The carrying rates were 2 to 6. Silver $1,21@1.21¼ per ounce in gold. Governments closed active and steady. Railroad bonds were quiet and firm. State securities were dull. Share speculation was firm and higher early in the day, but subsequently became weaker, and prices declined ⅛ to 1½ per cent. from the highest point, closing dull and steady. The early advance was led by Northwest shares, which made the greatest improvement of the day, the common rising from 33½ to 37¾ and preferred from 56¼ to 57¾. Michigan Central opened at 47½, and gradually declined to 46½ on decreased earnings for the second week of December. St. Paul shares were lower, common declining from 30¼ to 29 1-2, and preferred from 53½ to 53¾. C., C. C. & I. advanced to 41. Western Union was firm and ranged between 79¾ and 79¾, closing at 79¾. Rock Island was strong and advanced to 109¾, closing at 109¾. Adams Express advanced 1 per cent., selling up to 101. Illinois Central rose to 70, and afterwards fell off to 69¾. The transactions were 103,000 shares, of which 21,000 were Western Union, 3,300 Northwest, 2,000 Rock Island, 5,300 St. Paul, 4,500 Erie, 38,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 Ohios, 1,700 Wabash, 16,000 Michigan Central, 2,000 Lackawanna, and 1,900 New Jersey Central.

*Government*s.—United States Coupons 1881, 117; 5-20s '65, 108⅞; do. '65 new, 112¾; do. '67, 115½; do. '68, 117¾; new 5s, 111¾; new 4½s, 108½; 10-40s, 113¾; do. coupons, 113¾; Currency 6s, 121½.

State Loans.—Tennessee old, 41; do. new, 40; Virginia new, 29; do. new, 30; Missouri 6s, 107 3-4.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 79¾; Quicksilver, 13; do preferred, 20; Pacific Mail, 24¾; Mariposa, 7¾; do preferred, 7¾; Adams Express, 101; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 88; American Express, 55; United States Express, 53; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 17¾; Harlem, 126; do preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 46¾; Panama, 126; Lake Shore, 69¾; Union Pacific, 59¾; Illinois Central, 69; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 90; Northwestern, common, 36¾; do preferred, 56¾; C. C. C. & I., 40; New Jersey Central, 34½; Rock Island, 109¾; St. Paul, 29¼; do. preferred, 53¾; Toledo & Wabash, 4; do. preferred, 5¾; Fort Wayne, 100 ex. div.; Terre Haute, 3; do. preferred, 15; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 108; Ohio & Mississippi, 5¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 70¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, 14¾; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2; Missouri Pacific, 34; Indiana Central, 2¾; Burlington & Quincy, 14; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 12¾; Central Pacific, 109¾; Union Pacific, 105¾; Union Pacific land grant, 100; Union Pacific sinking fund, 91 3-4.

LONDON, December 19.—Silver 57d per ounce. Consols, 94 5-16; U. S. new 5s, 107¾; 5-20s of '65, 104 1-2; do. '67, 107¾; 10-40s, 106¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 9¾; do. preferred, 19.

PARIS, December 19.—Rentes, 106f 20c.

FRANKFORT, December 19.—U. S. new 5s, 101¼.

BERLIN, December 19.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 511,000 marks.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Dec. 19, 1876.

The fine weather of to-day imparted a more cheerful feeling in commercial circles, but there was no improvement apparently in the demand for any of the leading articles of merchandize.

APPLES—Sales in a regular jobbing way at $4.@5 per bbl, for fair to choice fruit.

APPLE-BUTTER—Dull; quoted at 3½@5c ₱ gallon in kegs, and 4½@5c in small packages.

BUTTER—Sale of prime to choice rolls, 22@25c, fancy dairy rolls, 26@27. Little or no demand for low grade Butter.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—3½@4 cents.

BEANS—There is a very fair demand for prime new crop navies, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. Sales of the wholesale trade at $1.75 per basket and $1.60 in a small way. Sale of 100 bushel good mixed at $1.60. The scarcity and enhanced cost of Potatoes has not been without its effect in increasing the consumption of Beans.

BROOM CORN—Hurl, 6@5½c; choice brush that will work up, 5@5½; choice covers 4½@5c; choice inside and covers, 4½; inferior and mixed, 4@4½; crooked, 2½@3, as to color and quality.

CRANBERRIES—There is a fair business, as there always is just before the holidays, but prices remain unchanged; selling at $6@10 per bbl, as to quality and condition.

CIDER—Very dull, and while the receipts recently have been small, the supply is fully equal to the demand; quotable at $4@5 ₱ bbl, barrels included.

CHEESE—Continues quiet and unchanged. Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 14@14¾ to the wholesale trade, and 15@15½c in a job way.

DRIED FRUITS—The market for all kinds of dried fruit, both foreign and domestic, dull; dealers generally in Apples and Peaches report that they are scarcely doing enough to establish prices.

DRESSED HOGS—Receipts as yet small, but there is not much inquiry, and prices remain unchanged, 6½@7c.

DRIED PEAS—The new crop of Canada green in good demand at $1.80 ₱ bu in round lots, and $1.75 in a jobbing way.

EGGS—The stock of fresh is light, scarcely equal to the demand, and prices are well sustained, 27@28. Pickled in good supply and quiet at 20@23c.

FLOUR—Continues firm and fairly active, but prices remain as last quoted. Good standard brands of either winter or spring, $6.75@7; family fancy, $7.25@7.50; patents and fancy white wheat, $8@. Rye Flour, $4.50@5.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very firm, and but for the fact that the demand is light, prices would no doubt be considerably higher than they are; roasters were reluctant to advance prices but they could not help themselves. Sugars continue steady with no quotable change in prices for some days. N. O. Sugar and Molasses reported steady at the source of supply.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	13¾	Standard A	11¾
Crushed	13¾	Standard B	11⅜
Powdered	13¾	Standard Ex C	11⅛
Granulated	12¾	N. O.	9¾@10¼

COFFEES.

Green.		Roasted.	
Choice	25	Best	27½
Prime	24	Second Grade	26½
Fair	23	Third Grade	25½
Java	31	Java	36

Loose half a cent less.

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	Fair	50
Prime	55	Low	45

MOLASSES.

Choice new crop N. O.			63@65c
Prime new crop N. O.			58@60c
Fair new crop N. O.			55c

TEAS.

Young Hyson	35@ 85	Japan	40@60
Gunpowder	45@ 75	Oolong	40@60
Imperial	40@ 75	Souchong	35@7

GRAIN—The receipts of Wheat continue light, and the market is firm but unchanged; we continue to quote fair to prime Penna. and Ohio red at $1.38 al.40; do. amber and white, $1.42a1.45. Notwithstanding the advance in freights, Wheat continues to hold its own in Chicago, and the market is steady and fairly active; mixed, 35a38; white, 40 a41—dealers generally report that it is difficult to obtain the outside figure, 41. Ear Corn is very scarce and there is some inquiry for it; sales reported at 54a55c on track. Shelled may be quoted at 54a55c for new and 57a58c for old. Rye is in fair demand but unchanged; sales of 200 bushel reported at 75c. Little or nothing doing in Barley. No. 2 spring quoted at 78a80c.

GAME—Is reported dull and the market is well stocked. Venison—Saddles, 14a15c ₱ lb; do. Hams, 12a16c; Whole Deer, 8@10c; Prairie Chickens, $4a5 per doz; Pheasants, $2.75a3; Quail, $1 50a1 75 per dozen; Rabbits, 75c@$1; Squirrels, 75a$1; Wild Ducks, $2a4; Wild Turkeys, $1a1.50 each.

HAY—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Loose selling at $12a16 per ton from country wagons; baled, on wharf and track, $12a15, as to quality and condition.

HULL SEED—The receipts recently, in consequence of the suspention of navigation, have been light, and the market is firmer, but with a light demand prices remain unchanged. Bran quoted at $12a13; Seconds, Shorts and Shipstuffs, $15a16. Chopped Feed, $19a21. Middlings, $20a22, as to quality.

OILS—Procter & Gamble's double Extra lard oil, 95a97c; W. Alexander & Co.'s extra, 85a87; No. 1, 77a82; No. 2, 60a65; white winter Miner's oil, 60a65; yellow do, 55a58. Carbon very firm at the recent advance; 27c to the wholesale trade and 1a2c more in a small way.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but quiet and unchanged; $1.50a2 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 10a12c ₱ lb; do. Turkeys, 12a13; do Ducks, 11a13; do Geese, 8a9. Live Chickens, 40a50c ₱ pair; do. Turkeys 75a$1 each.

POTATOES—Selling, in a jobbing way from store, at $1.15a1.25 ₱ bushel, the outside figure for choice Peach Blows.

PROVISIONS—There is only a moderate trade in the hog products, but no change in prices. There is a speculative movement in Mess Pork at Chicago, but there is not much of it selling here. Lard is advanced considerably in the Chicago market on fast week or ten days, and it is firmer here in consequence.

Hams—Ex S C ₱ lb 13
Shoulders Ex S. C.. 9¾
Do. Hf bbls 11¾
Do. Canvassed.. 10¾
Dried beef Ex S. C. 15
Do. 3 ₱ caddies. 14
Beef Tongues S. C. Do, 5 ₱ do.... 13¾
Do. Plain..... 12½
Bacon Shoulders.. 7¾
Do. 5 ₱ do.... 13¾
Short Rib Sides.... 9¾
Do. 6 ₱ do.... 13¾
Clear Sides..... 10¾
Pigs' feet ₱ half bbl. 4 75
Mess Pork ₱ bbl.. $15.00
Do. (kegs)..... 2 40
Short Cut do do.. 18.00
Ham Sausage..... 9¾
Lard, prime leaf, tes 11

RAGS—Steady at 2½c ₱ lb for good country mixed.

SUMAC—4½c.

SEEDS—There is little or no movement in this market, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations.

TALLOW—Is easier; city quoted at 8¼c per lb; country, 7¼c.

Progress of Packing.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says: With quite liberal receipts of hogs our packers have been enabled to engage actively in slaughtering during the week just closed. Prices have gradually receded 15a20c, and the bulk of the receipts were disposed of daily at the gradually declining range. The quality of hogs received during the past few days has not been as good as that of those received during the previous two or three weeks, and it is generally conceded that the arrivals at present are not equal in quality to those received at this time last season—the decrease in weight being 5a7 lbs. The packing to date exhibits a material increase as compared with that of last season. At other points packing is progressing quite favorably, and the aggregate slaughter in the West may be estimated at 2,200,000 hogs—about 1,725,000 have been packed at the six leading cities. At Cincinnati, the receipts of hogs show some improvement, but the packing still falls short of the corresponding date last season. The quality is not quite so good—the average weight now being only about two pounds better than last year, while it was 10a12 pounds better three weeks ago. At Louisville, packers have been quite actively engaged, and the impression prevails that the bulk of the good hogs have been marketed, and the season will close at about the usual time—the end of the year. The packing will probably fall short at that point. At Indianapolis packers are pressing their business somewhat in Chicago style, being favored with liberal receipts of goods hogs, but they are piling up their product. The slaughter exceeds that of last year considerably. At Milwaukee the receipts of hogs are fair, and packers are doing a good business—buying of a good share of their product for export. The packing exceeds that of last season. At Indianapolis the receipts of hogs continue about the same, and slaughtering is progressing at the rate of about 3,000 or 4,000 daily. At Des Moines, Sabula, Quincy, Kansas City, Cedar Rapids, Keokuk, Cleveland, Peoria, Dubuque, Davenport and Omaha, packing is being prosecuted quite actively, and the slaughter generally exceeds that reported at this time last season.

The following table exhibits the returns of the number of hogs packed to date at the points named, as compared with the returns of previous seasons, and the aggregate packing of the season of 1875-6:

	To date. 1876.	To date. 1875.	To date. 1874.	Total. Season 1875-6.
Chicago	819,486	674,353	855,000	1,260,000
Cincinnati	160,000	295 971	289,857	363,359
St. Louis	224 000	150,000	275,000	329,000
Indianapolis	134,000	83,587	92,742	181,872
Louisville	152,504	145,000	216,731	243,147
Indianapolis	123,000	187,710	206 0 0	320,184
Peoria	57,368	28,500	75,000	93,318
Des Moines	40,000	19,000	55,000	42,346
Cedar Rapids	40 248	24 127	27,355	74,968
Sabula	16,000	10,410	12,619	32,353
Quincy	26,000	13,770	36,000	32,230
Kansas City	66,000	25,000	85,000	74,474
Omaha	18,000	.....	.....	13,025

Trunk Railway Freights.

A conference of the representatives of the trunk railways at the Windsor Hotel, on Saturday morning, resulted in the adoption of a contract, which was signed by H. J. Jewett, Receiver of the Lake Railway; William H. Vanderbilt, Vice-President of the New York Central Railroad; Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, and Mr. King, Vice-President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The contract states that the main features of the agreement are as follows:

From and after to-day there will be a general advance in freight rates. East bounds freights from Chicago will be advanced to 30c per hundred on grain and flour, and to thirty-five cents per hundred on fourth class and provisions. West bound freights will be advanced to fifty cents per hundred on first-class, and in the same proportion on other classes. All through competitive rates will be the same on all the lines. On purely local rates, as between Chicago and New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, Baltimore will have to per centum and Philadelphia about 7½ per centum less than New York.

On the local rates between St. Louis and New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia, the discrimination against this city will be about 12 per centum in favor of Baltimore and about 10 per centum in favor of Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Bulletin.*

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, December 19, 1876.

The Crude market was very dull and weak today, with more sellers than buyers at a sharp decline. United certificates were quoted this p. m. at $1.07½ and immediate shipment at $1.30. Refined was dull and weak, and while there was no decline reported, there were no buyers at the asking prices. New York still quoted at 32 cents for December and Philadelphia and Baltimore, 31c for December. Antwerp declined yesterday to 74f, and to-day it was down to 69f, a decline of 20f within the past few days. There is a continued fair home trade demand, and the market may be quoted steady at 27c.

Oil Barrels firm at $1.50 for city make. No countries here.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Stevenson	Central o w	685
J. Bushnell	Star o w	148
J. Bushnell	Riverside o w	618
J. Bushnell	Aladdin o w	926
J. Bushnell	Penn o w	765
J. Bushnell	Model o w	461
Stevenson	Central o w	1,561
J. Bushnell	Petrolite o w	228
J. Bushnell	Eagle o w	474
S. Craig	Empire o w	74
Bradley	Miller o w	147
Total		6,096

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL PER A. V. AND B. AND O. RAILROADS.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
American Oil Works	Brough, McK. & Co	Bal. 2,632
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co.	Balt. 462
Total		2,494

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden F & Co.	Phila. 3,897
J. A. McKee	Warden F & Co	do. 307
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co	do. 1,000
Central Refining Co.	Central Refining Co.	do. 100
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	2,651
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co	do. 1,000
Total		8,065

Effect of the Advance in Rail Freights on the Grain Trade and Stocks.

A Philadelphia correspondent writes: From our regular report of the breadstuffs market, it will be seen that the breadstuffs trade was instantly brought to a standstill by the advance in freights decided upon by the trunk lines at their meeting in New York last night, as was indicated in our last issue. The report of stocks also shows that while this consummation had been anticipated for a long time and partially discounted, yet the market advanced quite sharply on Pennsylvania, followed in part by the rest of the list in sympathy.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, December 19, 1876.

FLOUR—In good demand at full prices.

GRAIN—Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 Chicago spring $1,19 cash; $1,19¾ January; $1,21¼ February; No. 3 $1,07¼a1,08¾; rejected 94a96c. Corn unsettled, but generally lower; 44¾c cash; 44¾c January; 44½c February. Oats easier; 33½c cash; 33½c January; 33¾a33¾c February. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley easier at 64c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled, but generally higher, closing firm; $16,50 cash; $16,55 January; $16,75a16,80 February. Lard active and higher; $10,40a10,50 January; $10,67 1-2 February. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,08.

On call board wheat was active and higher; $1,20 January; $1,21¾a1,21¾ February. Corn firm and higher; 44¾c January; 44¾a44¾c February; 48¾c May. Oats dull; nominally 33½ cash or December; 33½ January; 33¾c February. Pork quiet and a shade lower; $16,55 January, $16,75 February. Lard easier; $10,47½ January, $10,60 February.

New York.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Flour steady and in fair demand; receipts 14,000 bbls; superfine western and State $5,00a5,25; common to good $5,30a5,65; good to choice $5,70a5,75; white wheat extra $5,80a8; extra Ohio $5,90a7; St. Louis $5,55a8,25. Rye flour steady at $4,35a5,10. Corn meal steady; western $2,80a3,10. Wheat in very light demand; receipts 52,000 bush.; rejected spring $1,14; ungraded do. $1,14a1,32; No. 2 Milwaukee $1,36; No. 3 $1,28; No. 2 Chicago $1,34; No. 1 at $1,34; Rye firm; western 80a81c. Barley more active; No. 2 Canada $1; No. 1 do. $1,09½. Malt declining. Corn in moderate demand; receipts 29,000 bush., western mixed distillery 53c; do. new unclassed in store 54c; new 49c; inferior steam new 50c. Oats less active; receipts 15,000 bushels; western mixed and State 38 1-2a50c. Hay and hops dull. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes 16¾a20c. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining nominal. Molasses quiet; New Orleans 48a58c. Rice dull. Petroleum dull and unsettled; crude 16c; refined 30c; January 29c, naphtha 15c. Rosin quiet. Turpentine firm at 47c. Eggs: western 28a29c. Pork dull at $17,00. Beef quiet; long clear city middles steady at 9c; do. western 8¾c. Lard closed firm; prime steam $10,80a10,85. Butter: choice firm; others dull and irregular; western 14a30c. Cheese firm; 7a13½c. Whisky dull; $1,12½.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Cotton quiet at 10½a10 5-8c. Flour in fair demand. Wheat quiet and steady; red $1,30a1,40. Corn dull at 44c. Oats: demand fair and market firm; 30a38c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye firm; 82c. Pork firm; $16,50 cash; $17,25 buyer February. Lard dull; steam $10,25a10,35, closing quiet; kettle $11. Bulk meats quiet; 6¼a6¾c 8¾a8¾a8¾c. Bacon dull at 7¾a9½a10c. Green meats in good demand; hams 9½c; sides $5,95a6; sides $7,95a8. Hams 9a10c. Whisky strong at $1,07. Butter dull and unchanged.

Foreign.

LONDON, December 19.—Refined petroleum 29d.

ANTWERP, December 19.—Refined petroleum 68f.

LIVERPOOL, December 19.—Cotton dull at 6 1-2a6 11-16d; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; American 4,900. California white wheat average 10s 9½a 11s 1d; Club 10s 11d@11s 5d; red western spring 9s 8½a10s 4d; winter 10sa10s 3d. Flour 23s. Corn 29s¼a29s 3d. Pork 84s. Beef 71s. Bacon 38s. Lard 39s. Tallow 38s. Cheese 59s. Receipts of wheat for 3 days 29,000 qrs.; American 21,000. Pork 67½s. Refined petroleum 26d; spirits 14a15d.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, December 19.—Petroleum: refined 31c; crude 11½c. Flour firm: Minnesota family $6,25a6,62½. Wheat dull; amber $1,40a1,41; white $1,40a1,50. Rye: western 78a80c. Corn: old scarce; new abundant; western mixed 58c; yellow old 60a61c. Oats firm; western mixed, 35a42c. Whisky: western $1,12. Butter fairly active; New York and Bradford county extra 32c; firsts 29a33c. Cheese in good demand; western 13 3-4a14c. Eggs: western fresh 28a30.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—Cotton dull; sales 880 bales. Flour active; low and medium extras $4,75a5,50. Wheat dull; No. 2 red fall $1,33. Corn lower; 40a40½c. Oats dull; 32c. Rye dull; 68½a69c. Barley unchanged. Whisky quiet; $1,08. Pork firm at $16,50. Lard dull at $10,25. Bacon dull; 7¼a9¼a9¾c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, December 19.—Wheat opened quiet and closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,25½; No. 2 $1,20¾; No. 3 $1,10¾. Corn dull; No. 2 nominal at 45c. Oats dull; No. 2 32½c. Rye quiet; No. 1 69½c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring easier at 76a78c; No. 3 44c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, December 19.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; amber Michigan spot and seller January $1,39; $1,40 February; No. 3 red $1,23; rejected do. $1,12. Corn steady; high mixed 47c; new 44½c; damaged 42½c; rejected 45c. Oats firm; No. 2 held at 35c, Michigan 36c; rejected 30c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, December 19.—Cotton in moderate demand; middling 11¼c; sales 670 bales; receipts 4,335; shipments 1,900. Flour: choice family $7,75a8. Corn high-er; 57a59c for mixed. Oats dull; mixed 48a 50c. Others unchanged.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, December 19.—Corn quiet; yellow 59c; white 62c. Pork dull; new mess $17,25. Bulk shoulders 6½c. Sugar dull; common 6¾a7c; inferior 5a5¾c; fair to fully fair 7⅝a7¾c. Molasses quiet; common 35a38c; centrifugal 30a43c.

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, December 19.—Wheat firmly held at unchanged rates; no sales. Corn quiet; No. 2 on cars new on track 52c. Oats held at 39a40c. Rye held at 85c. Barley dull.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, December 19.—Cotton dull; 12¼a12 5 16c; futures closed dull; December 12,7-32a12¼c; February 12 11-32c; March 12 19 32c.

Oswego

OSWEGO, December 19.—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1,40; No. 2 do $1,35; No. 1 white Michigan $1,55. Corn unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, December 19.—Petroleum: and firm; s. w. 11c test 27c.

Boston.

BOSTON, December 19.—Flour quiet and firm. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats firm.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, December 19.—Cattle: receipts 1,938; total for the week 4,118; market moderately active for 80 cars; shipper's grades $4,75a5,70; butcher's cattle $3,75a 4,50; stockers $2,85a3,90; Christmas cattle $6,50. Sheep and lambs: market quiet; offerings mostly poor western stock; 6 cars best offerings $5,85 averaging 82 lbs., and $2 averaging 100; 3 cars receipts $4,50a4,75; common hardly quotable at any price. Hogs: receipts 3,000; total for the week 8,900; market moderately active; sales yesterday 20 cars; Yorkers $5,75 to $5,90; fair to best common to medium $5,25a5,50; heavy $5,90a6; extra Philadelphia $6,25; this morning trade opened slow; prices lower; fair to good Yorkers $5 62a5,75, mainly the latter figures; heavy fair to good $5,75a6; extra Philadelphias $6,10a6,20.

CHICAGO, December 19.—Cattle: receipts 2,400 head; shipments 200; market dull and nearly nominal; prices range $2,62½a5,65; chiefly selling at $2,75a4,30 for cows and good shipping steers. Hogs: receipts 20,000 head; shipments 480; market opened dull; closing more active and firm; sales at $5,50a6,15; one extra lot $6,25; sales chiefly common; heavy to choice packing $5,65a6,70; closed steady. Sheep; receipts 870 head; dull and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, December 19.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $5,25a5,50; common to medium packing $5,60a5,70; fair to good $5,75a5,85. Cattle: only local demand.

CINCINNATI, December 19.—Hogs firm common $5,10a5,55; packing $5,80a6; heavy $6,05a6,10.

INDIANAPOLIS, December 19.—Hogs: receipts 2,200.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, December 19.—The best makes of brown and colored cotton goods are rather more active in first hands, and prices remain steady. Cottonades are in better request. Prints are moving steadily in moderate lots. Light weight fancy cassimeres and worsted coatings are in moderate demand by clothiers. Foreign goods continue dull.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R.—369 bbls flour, Jenkins Bro; 30 bbls oranges, O Mariano; 17 hhds sugar, Shomaker & Co; 10 bbls whisky, F Kochendorfer; 8 bbls molasses, Knox & O; 3 bxs yeast, Kramer & S; 4 bbls sugar, J F Colvin; 20 bbls molasses 15 hhds sugar, Arbuckles & Co; 2 bxs bdwe, Whitmore, W L & Co; 2 bbls cakes do, J A Renshaw; 8 bbls baskets, R Musgrave; 5 dz demijohns, Mutual G Co; 18 tubs butter 3 bbls eggs, S McCaig; 1 bbl p fish, Cumberland; 3 bbls bolts, Head & McE; 3 bxs mdse, J Henry; 20 bbls sugar, Carter Bros; 5 do, J S Dilworth; 1 car staves, F Kober; 1 do, S B Thompson; 25 bxs soap, Johnson, E M & Co; 14 pkgs tobacco, A Schaub; 5 do, M Heyl; 12 do, Prettyfell Bro; 10 do, Luebbe Bro; 13 do, T C Jenkins; 1 case paper, D Kerr; 12 bbls mdse, Harris & E; 1 bbl whisky, E Wormser & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—10 cases tobacco, J L Dorsmith; 10 do, S Swart; 15 pkgs lard 4 tubs butter, J H Loh; 1 car bran 140 sks b w flour, Keil & R; 18 bgs bran 18 do chops 90 b w flour, Keil & R; 30 do, Painter, H & A; 42 sks 4 cases do food, Shomaker & Co; 56 bbls rye flour, G C Veach; 47 bxs hdwe, Fahnestock; 30 sks rags, McCullough, S & Co; Reinhart, H Head & McE; 14 sks d apples, S L Cuthbert; 1 car heading, B D Moore; 4 bxs dsh, T McCoy; 20 cases tobacco, Curry & Mc; 1 car flour, D Waldner; 2 bbls mdse, J Mc Cracken; 5 bxs shoes, J H Roreland; 60 bbls paper, Morrison, B & Co; 10 bbls flour, J Porterfield; 2 sks b feathers, W Frazer; 2 bbls sheeting, Mc Flacous; 35 bbls paper, Hill, W & Co; 6 tubs butter, Wilford & W; 3 bbls eggs 1 do butter 1 do poultry, Snyder & S; 25 bxs tobacco, Mc Flacous; 14 cases tobacco, J H Ortman; 5 hf bbls butter, Head, T & Co; 7 tubs butter 2 kgs do 14 bbls eggs, Voigt, M & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R. Co.—22 cars o bbls, Lockhart & F; 2 do lumber, Penna Refining Co; 1 do iron, Byers, W & Co; 1 do paper oil, J F Logan; 5 bbls sundls, J Porterfield; 20 bxs paper, T C Jenkins; 1 cars bdwine, A J Thompson; 4 bbls sundls, Godfrey & C; 46 do, Hill, W & Co; 52 bbls oil, Paine, A & Co; 2 cases boots, Gill Bro; 3 do, J M Hartford; 6 crts w harrows, J Woodwell; 19 bdls hides, G O Sweet; 2 rolls leather, T M Fleeson; 8 do, 1 bbl grease, 3 sks tails, W Flaccus; 1 case cigars, J M Sichel; 2 do, T J Wallace; 1 bbl tobacco, Carter Bros; 1,000 d shingles, Wm Mc & Co; 1 bx w in s, Pickersgill, L & Co; 11 cases hpowder, J T Colvin; 6 bxs h ware, M B Cochran.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—1 car ice, Chas L L I Co; 1 do hay, O H Allerton; 23 do coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 34 do coal, N Y. & G. C. Co; 20 do, Sandy Coal Co; 6 carcoal, R R R Co; 1 do acid, Pgh Acid Wks; 2 do clay, Star F B Co; 3 bdls c rakes, C Weitzel; 1 coil rope, T C Jenkins; 4 d bags, M & Co; 2 bbls flour, G Haslet; 11 bdls g hides, D Chestnut; 2 rolls leather, J Callery; 1 cak g ware, M W Sackett.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—3 cars cooperage, J M Hemphill & Co; 2 do p bxd, Penna Refining Co; 1 do, H F Schwartz; 3 bxs fish, J L Wyland; 1 ck e ware, J Reno; 10 pkgs c meal, etc; J Lockhart; 10 bbls oil, Paine, A & Co; 1 do, Penna Refining Co; Geyer & F; 7 pkgs tallow, C Best; 16 bbls flour, Price Bro; 3 cars rustic, F Ohenwarts; 1 box mdse, Wampler; 1 do, S Arthurs.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do, Hitchcock, McC & Co; 1 do barley, F Schleidt; 1 do corn, S B Floyd & Co; 3 do oats, McHenry & H; 1 do rye, J G Miller.

Receipts of Pig Metal, etc.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

A H Childs m 1

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co m..... 1
Total..... 1

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Reese G & W m.....

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are easterly to southerly winds, slowly rising temperature and falling barometer with, clear or partly cloudy weather during the day, followed by threatening weather and possibly light rains.

Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth street, Pittsburgh. Day and evening sessions. Students admitted at any time. For terms call on, or address J. C. Smith, A. M. Principal.

Amusements.

A matinee will be given at the Opera House this afternoon, when Maggie Mitchell will appear as *Mignon*. The usual performance, of course, to-night.

Emerson's California Minstrels will repeat their entertainment at Library Hall this evening. Both places of amusement have been doing a very fair business so far this week.

Baptist Social Union.

The Baptist Social Union of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity met in the Mt. Washington Baptist Church last evening. Wm. Hutchison, Vice President, occupied the chair. Rev. W. H. McKinney delivered an address of welcome. Addresses on practical subjects were made by Revs. J. S. Hutson, B. F. Woodburn and William Hutchison.

After a short recess, routine business was transacted, and the Union adjourned to meet next month at the call of the executive committee.

Christmas Dinners at the Hospitals.

The ladies of the Fruit and Flower Charity will provide the annual Christmas dinners for the hospitals in this city as in previous years. Contributions of cash, poultry, oysters, meats, canned fruits, &c., are respectfully solicited, and can be sent to McCalmon's building, No. 77 Fifth avenue, second floor, on Saturday next, from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. Contributors are requested not to send after that hour.

The committee in charge will attend to reception and distributions at the hours named.

Checkers.

The play at the tournament yesterday was of a very good order, but the attendance was limited, which latter is not as it should be, as but a few days remain in which to see Mr. Martins and his extraordinary play. To-morrow Mr. Martins will play all corners, and an interesting and lively time is expected. The score yesterday was:

	Won.		Won. Drawn.
Martins	2	Clouser	0 3
Martins	0	Reed	0 2

Total score to this time:

	Won.	Lost.	Drawn.
Martins	16	2	23

CITY MORTALITY.

Mortuary Record for Last Week.

Dr. Safvely, physician to the Board of Health, reports 59 deaths in the city last week, an increase of 25 over the week preceding. There were only two deaths from smallpox. The causes were as follows:

Measles, 4; scarlet fever, 1; enteric fever, 1; diphtheria, 1; whooping cough, 1; pyaemia, 3; smallpox, 2; cancer of uterus, 1; tubercular meningitis, 1; phthisis pulmonalis, 8; meningitis, 3; congestion of the brain, 2; hemiplegia, 1; paralysis, 1; infantile convulsions, 2; valve disease of heart, 2; heart (disease not specified), 1; asthma, 1; croup, 1; pneumonia, 6; congestion of lungs, 2; dysentery, 1; stomatitis, 1; diarrhea, 1; hepatitis, 1; parturition, 1; premature birth, 2; debility, 1; scald, (not specified) 1; asphyxia, 1; fracture of skull, 1; run over by railroad cars, 1; amputation of arm, 1; unknown, 1. White, 57; colored, 2. Married, 22; single, 33; widows, 3; widowers, 1. Under one year of age 8; from one to two, 3; two to five, 12; five to ten, 2; ten to fifteen, 2; fifteen to twenty, 3; twenty to thirty, 3; thirty to forty, 3; forty to fifty, 7; fifty to sixty, 5; sixty to seventy, 2; seventy to eighty, 3; eighty to ninety, 1.

ACCIDENTAL FATALITY.

Death of a Well Known Citizen From a Fall.

An accident that terminated fatally occurred at Smith & Porter's railroad shops, Lawrenceville, yesterday. Mr. Thomas H. Jones, the engineer, went on duty at the regular hour in the morning, and at ten minutes after 7 blew the first whistle. Five minutes later was the time for the next whistle, but it not being sounded, some of the employes went to see what was the matter. They found Mr. Jones lying at the side of the engine insensible. He was taken to his residence on Forty-fourth street, and a physician summoned. He discovered that Mr. Jones' skull was badly fractured. He died about noon, or never having recovered consciousness. The engine is an upright one, and it is supposed that Mr. Jones had gone up the steps to oil the bearings, when he was struck on the back of the head by some part of the engine and knocked off the steps.

Mr. Jones was 68 years of age, and leaves a wife and several grown up sons and a daughter. He was a very exemplary man, upright in his walk and over all his dealings. He had for many years been a deacon in the Baptist church. He was quite well known in several States from his occupation as a builder of gas works, in which he was engaged at one time.

THE NEW DEPARTURE.

Mr Murphy's Crusade Against Rum Drinking—The Good Work Still Progressing—One Hundred and Sixty Sign the Pledge Yesterday.

Never before, within the history of this city, has there been such an interest manifested in the cause of temperance as now. Since the advent of Mr. Murphy about three thousand men of confirmed intemperate habits have been brought to see the evil of the pernicious habit, and have found strength to resist it, and it is fondly hoped that many of them, if not all, may be enabled to continue in their good resolutions; if but one-half or one-fourth, one-tenth, or one out of every hundred who have signed the pledge be saved from a drunkard's grave, the time and money has been well expended. The interest continues to increase in the noonday prayer meetings, as well as in the experience meetings in the evening. It is reaching all classes and conditions of people—lawyers, doctors, business men, manufacturers, merchants, saloon keepers and laborers—are all being drawn within the fold.

The meeting at the Fifth avenue Methodist church last evening was no exception to those preceding it. The house was filled to its utmost capacity, and hundreds who desired to attend the meeting were unable to get in. The noonday prayer meeting was more largely attended yesterday than at any previous time; the main auditorium was filled and many had to go to the gallery.

The meeting after the usual religious exercises of prayer and singing, was addressed by Mr. Murphy, who was followed by George Hall, Marshall Swartzwelder, Esq., Capt. John Barbour and others. The meetings will be continued in the Fifth avenue church as heretofore until a more commodious place of meeting can be secured, which should be done without delay, as it is impossible for one-fourth the persons who desire to attend the meetings to find room in the church, and the good work should not be interfered with in this way when it is possible to remedy the evil.

M. E. DISTRICT CONFERENCE.

First Session of the New Year—Standing Committees Appointed.

The Pittsburgh District Conference of the M. E. Church met yesterday morning at Christ Church. C. W. Smith, in the absence of the Presiding Elder, called the Conference to order. Mr. J. Horner was elected Secretary, and Mr. J. Hollingshead Assistant Secretary.

Messrs. J. H. Rogers, S. Hamilton and S. L. Follwood were appointed a committee to nominate standing committees, and they, with the Assistant Secretary, retired to make out the list.

During their absence C. C. McCabe, of the Church Extension Society, and J. S. Cowles, of A. M. E. church, were introduced. By request C. C. McCabe led in singing "Let the Lower Lights be Burning." The regular order of business was resumed and the call made for the pastors' reports. C.W. Smith, Smithfield street; C. E Felton, Christ church; W. Taylor, Fifth avenue; made their reports severally. The call was then suspended, when the report of the Nominating Committee was read as follows:

To Examine Candidates for License to Preach—E. B. Snyder, A. B. Castle and J. S. Siffer. To Examine Local Preachers on Course of Study—S. P. Wolf, M. W. Dallas and J. H. Ebbert. Examination of Candidates for Admission to the Traveling Connection—J. S. Neens, W. H. Kincaid and J. G. Mathews. Examination of Candidates for Orders—C. E. Felton, D. M. Hollister and W. B. Brickell. Home Mission Work—C. W. Smith, S. Hamilton and Thomas Bakewell. Appointments of Local Preachers and Exorters—T. N. Boyle, R. Mackey and W. P. Turner. Appointment to each charge for amount to be raised for benevolent purposes—J. W. Baker, E. Williams, John A. Read. On Programme of Exercises for Next District Conference—T. N. Boyle. On Miscellaneous Matters—Aaron H. Miller, Thos. Ershberger and Wm. Cramp.

The call for pastors' reports was resumed, and L. Williams of St. Kemeary, J. H. Rogers of Wesley Chapel, J. Hollingshead of Trinity, S. P. Wolf of Butler Street, E. B. Snyder of Emory, A. B. Castle of Oakland, and W. Roup of Squirrel Hill, made their several reports.

In the afternoon regular business of the Conference was taken up and acted upon.

In the evening an exceedingly interesting meeting was held.

The session of the Conference will be continued to-day.

The great variety of Superior Crackers and small cakes now manufactured by S. S. Marvin & Co., is attracting universal attention. Retail Department, 13 Fifth avenue.

THE ART EXHIBITION.

Display at Library Hall by the Pittsburgh Artist's Association—Character of the Representation of Home Talent—Some of the Most Noticeable Productions—The Exhibit in Its Entirety A Praiseworthy One—Unexpectedly Large Attendance.

The very general desire manifested yesterday and Monday evening to see the art display at the gallery in Library Hall has quite surprised the ladies and gentlemen who were instrumental in getting it up. It seems that the attendance has greatly exceeded their anticipations, and of course they are all the more gratified for that because it diffuses a more extensive knowledge of their wares as well as increases the chances of effecting sales, which, after all, was doubtless one of the chief motives in influencing this exhibition. With that, however, no one can find fault. Business is business, and if an artist would live and thrive he must keep an eye to it as well as to his pictures. No body understands this principle better or acts upon it with more shrewdness than John Donaghy. Taken all in all the Pittsburgh Artist's Association deserves credit for the display it submits to the judgment of a discriminating public. It embraces good, bad and indifferent pictures, and to get them studios were pretty thoroughly ransacked, and in a few instances private dwellings were invaded for pictures that it was thought would add to the general beauty, effect and value of the whole. Still the collection does not embrace a single painting or sketch that is not the product of local talent, and as a fair representation of home skill the exhibition possesses a peculiar value and interest that would not adhere to paintings brought from a distance. The attractiveness of this display has already proved so great that the Association has about concluded to repeat it semi-annually, producing, of course, new pictures to enhance its interest and maintain its popularity. On Thursday evening the artistic charm and esthetic influence of the gallery will be lent to the Art Society, an organization of cultured ladies and gentlemen, which holds its periodical reunion then. On that occasion members only will be admitted. The continuation of the exhibition next week is possible, when an admission fee will be charged for the benefit of some charitable object. It is exceedingly doubtful, no matter how commendable the aim, whether it would be in the least degree profitable. Those who have any desire to see the exhibition will avail themselves of to-day and to-morrow and save their money. It was easy for a disinterested visitor to see yesterday that even among the artists who are represented, and their critical friends, there exists no little diversity of opinion concerning the relative value of the various pictures, both as regards their intrinsic merit and the manner in which the subjects have been treated. It is not the purpose of this article to assume infallibility of judgment on any of the pictures, but only to note briefly those that seem to be most prominent.

CRAYONS AND WATER COLORS.

In the department devoted to crayon sketches one of the most noticeable and excellent is a head drawn from life by John Earle. He had a good subject and has produced a well defined and excellent picture. An unfinished composition of W. W. Charles', representing Mephistopheles in the bow of a boat, gives promise of a splendid picture when completed. The idea is not wholly new, but it shows originality of execution. When finished in oil, which is the intention, the picture will show a pleasure party gliding down a stream under the guide of the devil, whose face is illuminated with a fiendish glee that betrays how infinite is his satisfaction at the knowledge that the voyage will end in eternal death. Other crayon sketches are by R. Andreesen, W. Walter, Albert Foerster, John Donaghy and Wm. Armor. One of the latter's is a view of Pittsburgh from Mt. Washington before the hill part of the city was thickly built up.

Of the pictures in water colors a representation of a humming-bird and bananas, and a partly eaten orange by Lurida O. Loomis is pronounced one of the most meritorious of the entire collection. Miss Loomis is quite young, hardly more than half way through her teens, but her artistic talent is undoubted. This painting now belongs to Mr. Wm. Thaw. Two other sketches by the same artist are a brace of partridges, very true to life. Miss C. Kerfoot, daughter of Bishop Kerfoot, has succeeded admirably in reproducing the charming and delicate tints of the apple-blossom, a sprig of which is the only representative of her skill. Most of the water colors are by pupils of the School of Design. Mrs. A. W. Henderson, one of the teachers in that institution, has on display a bunch of purple grapes which have been highly commended for their exquisite coloring. Mrs. F. E. Marshall is well known as being unusually skillful in the handling of water color sketches, and she is represented in the display by a number of specimens that speak volumes in her praise. They embrace a mullein stalk, which is simply a low in beaten paths but to strike out for herself. In both pictures she has gained fine effects, and has been very happy in her treatment of the sky. Mr. Charles' "Market Girl" is noteworthy. He has given to the face of his figure an expression of expectation and demureness that is eminently suitable. Of the several paintings of Miss Jennie Dunn her laurel blossoms are the best. Mr. Joseph Woodwell's seashore or lake-shore view, Mr. Bussman's lake and head of an Italian boy, and Mr. Newell's bunch of grapes, on wood, are all fine specimens of water color. "The Stage Coach," by Clarence Johns, is one of the best in the collection. He has done admirably in conveying the idea of horses in motion. Jasper Lawman has a number of pictures on exhibition, the best of which is a winter scene, skillfully portrayed, and immediately above it are the two next best—sea scenes. Fred. Mayer, the sculptor, has two statuettes, one rag man and the tramp, and a medallion in plaster of Wagner, the composer, all of which are triumphs of art. A portrait of Mr. Wm. Neeb, one of the editors of the *Freiheits Freund*, by Foerster, is as exact as it could have been made. It is a faithful picture and a credit to the artist that produced it. There are other productions worthy of note, but our space is filled and our time is up.

OIL PAINTINGS.

There seems to be a weakness for fruit pieces among Pittsburgh painters. Ten pictures of that kind are included in the collection, but one of the best is explained by this by saying that there had been considerable competition among them lately in the production of such paintings, which accounted for the number of them on exhibition. Their owners are Hetzel, Bussman, Newell, Dalbey, Miss Way, Miss Carter, Miss Holmes, Lawman, and others. Mr. Newell's picture was sold yesterday to Mr. Charles J. Clarke. It is flanked by pictures of Hetzel and Bussman, and between the three there is so little difference in any respect that it would require a very artistic eye to detect it. Either one is worthy to grace any man's parlor. Miss Carter's apples took the prize at the last exhibition of the School of Design. Miss Agnes C. Way's apples, carelessly piled up against a log, are unsurpassed. This picture is exquisitely finished and well worthy the encomiums it received. Miss Annie Reed and Miss Edith Ferguson have each painted a vase of flowers, and both pictures are very pretty, but Miss Reed does herself greater credit in a vase of autumn leaves which critics pronounce almost equal in coloring to nature's best efforts. Miss Jennie Reed has also essayed a like picture and while her success has been quite gratifying it is not equal to her sister's. Mrs. F. R. Campbell is represented by several superb game pieces, one of which, a brace of ducks, is well done, and who doesn't like ducks well done? John Donaghy has an exceedingly happy faculty of striking the popular taste—the same faculty that Nast possesses in such an eminent degree. The merit of his "Forbidden Fruit" is at once attested by the broad smile that illuminates the features of all who look upon it. It shows a boy at school eating an apple and hiding the performance from the teacher by holding his book in front of his face. The beauty of the picture is at once apparent. It requires no study to discover hidden and questionable merits. This is the first that Mr. Donaghy has on exhibition. He has several others in the collection but we have not space to note them here, save to say that his "Time to Go" also breathes the same spirit of quiet humor that has made so many of his sketches. Two landscapes by Olive Turney are conceded to have no superiority in the display. They are unique, original, and betray the hand of one who manifests a disposition not to follow in beaten paths but to strike out for herself. In both pictures she has gained fine effects, and has been very happy in her treatment of the sky. Mr. Charles' "Market Girl" is noteworthy. He has given to the face of his figure an expression of expectation and demureness that is eminently suitable. Of the several paintings of Miss Jennie Dunn her laurel blossoms are the best. Mr. Joseph Woodwell's seashore or lake-shore view, Mr. Bussman's lake and head of an Italian boy, and Mr. Newell's bunch of grapes, on wood, are all fine specimens of water color. "The Stage Coach," by Clarence Johns, is one of the best in the collection. He has done admirably in conveying the idea of horses in motion. Jasper Lawman has a number of pictures on exhibition, the best of which is a winter scene, skillfully portrayed, and immediately above it are the two next best—sea scenes. Fred. Mayer, the sculptor, has two statuettes, one rag man and the tramp, and a medallion in plaster of Wagner, the composer, all of which are triumphs of art. A portrait of Mr. Wm. Neeb, one of the editors of the *Freiheits Freund*, by Foerster, is as exact as it could have been made. It is a faithful picture and a credit to the artist that produced it. There are other productions worthy of note, but our space is filled and our time is up.

Miss Julia Rive.

The announcement of Miss Rive's intention of giving a piano recital at the music rooms of C. C. Mellor, has caused quite a sensation among our musical people, who are very much gratified that the efforts to induce Miss Rive to play in this city before the holidays has been successful. Miss Rive is a pupil of Liszt, and is considered by musical critics the greatest lady pianist in America, her playing in Boston and other cities creating quite a sensation. All who possibly can should embrace the opportunity to hear her.

GENUINE

Camel's Hair Shawls.

We have just opened an assortment of India Camel's Hair Shawls, of which we invite inspection.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Fifth avenue and Market street.

HOMICIDE.

The Lenkner-Shaffer Murder—Conclusion of the Testimony for the Commonwealth—The Defense—The Testimony All In.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Henry Lenkner, indicted for the murder of Henry Shaffer, was resumed yesterday morning. A number of witnesses were examined on the part of the Commonwealth, but nothing further than what was produced at the hearing before Mayor Phillips, transpired. The statements of the several witnesses examined were strongly corroborative of the evidence taken the day before. One witness testified that Lenkner had paid him some money on Friday for a cow purchased on the preceding Tuesday and that one of the bills had blood on one corner of it. Another testified that the defendant had given him the hat which was identified as the hat worn by Shaffer. Several other witnesses were called to prove that Lenkner had made contradictory statements relative to the absence of Shaffer.

The following is the substance of a statement made by the prisoner and written by officer Miller of the Allegheny police, which was offered in evidence:

It was written in the Allegheny lock-up on Saturday, the 4th of October, 1876. Lenkner and Shaffer left home on Tuesday morning about 5 o'clock, and went out to Kittanning road to Hartz's; from there they went to Sarconburg and several other places and bought a cow for $40, two of which were paid down; on their way home they stopped all night at a farmer's about 4 o'clock the next morning they left there, without they had breakfast or fed their horse or cow; at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, Shaffer said they needed to feed and they stopped at a woman's house where they got their dinner and their horse fed; they continued on their journey home, traveling about an hour, when they came to a road which went to the left, and led to the river, Shaffer said, "I will go this way, and hunt up some more cows, and will come and meet you again on this road; you go on to Dan. Hartz's;" I went there and stayed all night; Shaffer had told him that he should drive on to a man from whom they had bought a cow, because it wouldn't cost anything to stay there all night; it was too dark, however, and he stayed with Hartz; the next morning Hartz's blacksmith drove with Lenkner to the city, and they took the cow along; two miles on the other side of Shepner's, at a blacksmith shop, he got the horse and buggy; he was talking to the blacksmith, who asked for Shaffer—was he drunk? He said he was not drunk at the time he left him; the horse and buggy came along while they were taking Lenkner then said that his supposed Shaffer had got out and not tied the horse; he said if it hadn't been so late he would have gone back and followed the track; he couldn't say whether the horse came along the same road or not; at Shepner's he got a drink and told the tall girl, who gave him the drink, to tell Shaffer, if he should come along, that he had taken the horse and buggy and gone ahead; in explanation of his sore finger, he said he had been tying a cow with a small string and had got his finger caught; there was nobody in the house at the time he tied the cow; in reference to the two pocket-books, he said that he had been in the habit of carrying two ever since he had been robbed at Shepner's; he also explained that he had paid $48 for one cow, $45 for another and $1.45 for dinner; he first heard of Shaffer's death on Saturday; Shaffer's brother had told him of it in the cow market.

At this point the Court took a recess until one o'clock.

THE DEFENSE.

When Court convened Mr. Gibson opened the case for the defense. He stated what the defense expected to prove. The testimony for the Commonwealth, he said, was all circumstantial, and it would be necessary for them to show by these circumstances that the murder was committed by the defendant, they must show such a state of facts as to exclude any other hypothesis than that of the guilt of the prisoner before they could ask for a verdict of guilty. It required a certain line of circumstances to convince the jury of the guilt of the defendant and the prosecution failed in any one of them, or having established the testimony for the defense explained in a manner consistent with the innocence of the prisoner, any of them, then the prosecution must fail and the jury could not be asked to find a verdict of guilty.

Witnesses were then called to prove that Linkner had in his possession on the Tuesday preceding the murder the pocket-book identified as that belonging to deceased, and that a sum of money had been paid to him, and that he had a considerable sum of money besides that paid to him by the witness. It was also proved that the blood on his pants might have been the blood of a hog which usually skilful in the handling of water color sketches, and she is represented in the display by a number of specimens that speak volumes in her praise. They embrace a mullein stalk, which is simply a low in beaten paths but to strike out for herself. In both pictures she has gained fine effects, and has been very happy in her treatment of the sky. Mr. Charles' "Market Girl" is noteworthy. He has given to the face of his figure an expression of expectation and demureness that is eminently suitable. Of the several paintings of Miss Jennie Dunn her laurel blossoms are the best. Mr. Joseph Woodwell's seashore or lake-shore view, Mr. Bussman's lake and head of an Italian boy, and Mr. Newell's bunch of grapes, on wood, are all fine specimens of water color. "The Stage Coach," by Clarence Johns, is one of the best in the collection. He has done admirably in conveying the idea of horses in motion. Jasper Lawman has a number of pictures on exhibition, the best of which is a winter scene, skillfully portrayed, and immediately above it are the two next best—sea scenes. Fred. Mayer, the sculptor, has two statuettes, one rag man and the tramp, and a medallion in plaster of Wagner, the composer, all of which are triumphs of art. A portrait of Mr. Wm. Neeb, one of the editors of the *Freiheits Freund*, by Foerster, is as exact as it could have been made. It is a faithful picture and a credit to the artist that produced it. There are other productions worthy of note, but our space is filled and our time is up.

Holiday Pianos and Organs.

What the public want to know just now is where to get the best article for the least money. We answer, unhesitatingly, that place is S. Hamilton's, 87 Fifth avenue. He has just laid in a most elegant stock of the matchless Decker pianos and Great Estey Cottage Organ, as also the Haines Bros. and Fischer pianos and the celebrated Clough & Warren Organs. Certainly a finer stock has never been offered the public than that now to be seen at Hamilton's and the prices are really extraordinary. We had thought that hard pan had been reached some time ago, but compared with the prices now quoted at Hamilton's we cannot see how it is possible to sell such fine instruments at the prices. Think of buying a piano at $250 in payments for two years ago would have cost you $500, and splendid double reed *first-class* organs at $100. If other dealers would take our advice they would, instead of writing up long, useless but *very expensive* articles on the doubtful merits of their respective pianos, tell Hamilton does, *i. e.*, pay a little more for their goods, and thus insure better quality, and better finished and more durable pianos and organs, and then sell the genuine, good article at a reasonable price and on easy terms. This is what has made Hamilton's Piano and Organ store so popular among all classes, both rich and poor, because they can always depend on getting just what they bargain for, and in all cases *just what they select*. This straightforward, honorable course is what has given Hamilton his great trade (equal to the two next largest houses together), and we can safely advise all intending purchasers to call and see Hamilton's holiday stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place is 87 Fifth avenue, in Masonic Hall Building.

Announcement.

In order to accommodate those who are unable to make their purchases through the day, F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, announce that their store will be open every evening this week until nine o'clock.

LAKE GEORGE DIAMONDS!!

Real Diamonds Surpassed.

Ladies should see those elegant eardrops. Nothing finer. Cannot be distinguished from real diamonds. For sale at Emanuel DeRoy's only loan office, in the GAZETTE building, 153 Smithfield street, 153. No branch stores. 153.

Bargains in Sacques.

A large stock of Ladies' Basket and Beaver Cloth Sacques closing out at reduced prices, at H. J. Lynch's, Nos. 94 and 96 Market street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

The trade in Christmas goods is growing daily.

The fire plugs haven't got on their patent warmers yet.

A special meeting of Allegheny Councils will be held to-morrow evening.

Andrew Patterson, formerly of Washington county, was frozen to death recently in Fairfield county, Ohio.

A new disease called "superficial quinzy" prevails at Parker City. It originated among the school teachers.

A sub-engineer of fire engine No. 8 has been discharged for burning the flues of the engine at the Lawrenceville fire.

Wreaths of pungent smoke are still issuing from the ruins of Placens & Co.'s factory, which was burned over a week ago.

The Democratic State Committee has been called to meet at Harrisburg on Friday to express its opinion that Tilden is elected.

The November stocks of six oil pipe lines amounted to 1,782,192 barrels, about 15,000 barrels less than the stocks of the month previous.

A brakeman on the P. W. & C. Railroad had a hand crushed while coupling cars at the Eighteenth street, South Side, crossing yesterday.

Michael Breisenderfer, a boy, was held for trial at court by Mayor Phillips, last evening, for stealing a watch from the residence of Jacob Wallace.

The hearing in the case of Ellis and Ferguson, charged with the Bole & Buhl burglary, will take place at 10 o'clock to-day. It was to have been held yesterday.

Mr. L. Dobbins, City Treasurer of Erie, has been arrested on a charge of being a defaulter to the extent of $22,000. In default of $10,000 bail he was committed for trial.

The funeral of Mr. Fred. Kline, late of the Turner and Mannerchor singing societies, of the South Side, yesterday, was largely attended, both societies turning out in full.

Chaplain McCabe lectures this evening at Fifth Avenue M. E. church on "The Bright Side of Life in Libby Prison," and will supplement the lecture with some choice songs.

The waiter girl saloon, started at Petrolia by the Walters sisters, of this city, has been squelched by the authorities of that place and the sisters held for trial for selling liquor without license.

The following persons have been elected officers of Bellevue Masonic Lodge: Wm. J. Hammond, W. M.; J. J. McCormick, S. W.; M. Hunnings, J. W., M. J. Caughey, Treasurer; Robert Miller, Secretary.

The December number of *Literary Leaves*, a monthly journal published by S. W. Wall & Co. in the interest of the Allegheny County Literary Association, has been received. It is of more than usual interest.

Mrs. Frazier, of the East End, and her driver were thrown from her sleigh Monday afternoon, in turning to go down Hiland avenue. Mrs. F. received a deep gash on her face and a number of bruises. The driver was only slightly hurt.

A number of former residents of Washington county, Pa., have organized in Southwestern Iowa a society known as "The Washington County Union." A reunion was held the other day at the residence of Judge Barnett, in Adams county.

Oakland Lodge, No. 538, A. F. & A. M., has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: James T. Fawcett, W. M.; A. D. McKee, S. W.; A. G. Hartry, J. W.; Charles Wells, treasurer, and M. P. Miller, secretary, to serve for the ensuing year.

James L. Wolf, the engineer at the De Palm cremation, has been presented by Col. Alcott with a handsome brilliant brooch, the emblem of the late Baron, because of his rejection of the proposition to create a sensation by surreptitiously burning the body of the deceased.

Yesterday morning Captain John Young, formerly a member of the Duquesne Greys, died at New Castle, of typhoid fever, after an illness of two months' duration. He was a prominent member of the Masonic order, and a successful and highly esteemed merchant and citizen.

Messrs. Epping, Carpenter & Co., of the Keystone Steam Pump works, have recently received requisitions for pumps for new refineries at the Caspian Sea, in Russia, and for the French Government refineries in Paris, and are constantly filling orders for the refineries in this country.

McIntosh, Hemphill & Co. are constructing for the Edgar Thompson steel works a shear that will weigh thirty-five tons. It is double acting; one end is to cut hot steel ingots and the other to cut old steel rails. This firm have also just completed two large blast engines for a firm in Southern Tennessee.

Several months ago a young man named Rutherford, who turned out to be an unprincipled fellow, won the heart of one of Uniontown's fairest and most aristocratic daughters. A couple of weeks ago he married her, and they went to Cincinnati on a wedding tour. There he deserted her, left her with him $1,000 of his wife's money and his mother-in-law's gold watch. Detective Love traced him as far as Canada, and then left the trail.

The Pennsylvania railroad has put on new cattle cars that must meet with the approval of the P. C. A. They are narrower than the old ones, the doors are near the ends instead of in the middle, and all the sides there are iron troughs, which are only about three feet long, are swung clear within the sides, and they can then easily be filled from the outside, an aperture above the flange is high enough to admit of a bucket of water being inserted.

At Youngstown, Ohio, a young man and a young lady have made a bet. The *Vindicator* says: "The girl, being a Tilden man, and her lover a Hayes man, made the following proposition, which was perfectly legitimate, this being leap year: If Tilden was elected, the young man was to marry the girl. If Hayes was elected, the girl was marry the young man. The couple are in a terrible state of suspense. Every night they each get a daily paper sustaining their political belief, and compare notes. They cannot decide who to marry which. It appears to be a very complicated case on the face of the returns. Of course he will marry her.

Here is something that might profitably be copied in Pittsburgh; the New York *Bulletin* says: "Philadelphia is now organizing in this city for the purpose of supplying the citizens of the United States with a variety of an improved pattern. The rapid increase of population of several cities within the last few years has severely taxed their water resources, so that some method of checking waste is everywhere demanded. There appears to be but one way to obviate this difficulty, and the opinion entertained by hydraulic engineers that the application of meters to every house is the sole solution, is being concurred in by the authorities. The company is known as the Fountain Meter Company, and having adopted a meter which has met with marked success in Europe, and the recipient of numerous medals and testimonials, both here and abroad, are prepared to manufacture them on a scale to meet the demand."

An apparatus for heating street cars has been introduced in Wheeling, which occupies a space about fourteen inches square under one of the platforms, and has no way obstructs the brakes or wheels. Charcoal is used as fuel, and a three-inch pipe from the coal box up the end of the car to the roof acts as a smoke stack. The end of the pipe is covered with a wire gauze cap, to guard against accidents from sparks. The fuel is passed through a lid, which rests level on the upper side of the platform, offering no obstruction in either getting on or off the car. The coal pan is fitted with a faucet, by which the water can be drawn off when necessary. A pipe running along the floor on the inside of the car supplies the pan with water from a reservoir, and the hot water is conducted back in a large pipe, running parallel and emptying into the reservoir again. The reservoir, which will hold about eight gallons of water, runs up from the floor to the window sill, and is fitted with an escape steam pipe and a stop-cock. The whole apparatus can be attached to a street car so that it will in no way inconvenience the passengers.

PERSONAL.

Ray Wheeler, D. D., editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, of this city, preached at Akron, Ohio, on Sunday, to a large audience.

Major Chas. E. Taft, a well known citizen of Franklin, died at that place on Monday morning. He was a Major in the National Guards.

Dr. Thorn, who removed from Allegheny City several years ago, has returned to that city again and taken up his residence at the same old place.

Capt. S. S. Brown, the well known coal operator, and Mr. Will S. Brown, of Saltsburg, have returned from a very successful hunt on the Allegheny Mountains.

Capt. J. G. McAdams, of the Second U. S. Cavalry, has been appointed recruiting officer at this station, and has relieved Major David Gordon, who has gone to Washington on leave. Capt. McAdams was one of the original Ellsworth Zouaves of Chicago.

Of all the celebrated lovers of George Sand, but two survive. Jules Sandeau and Prince Napoleon. The others have passed away, leaving behind them but a name, which with her's must surely be immortal. The longevity of the latter is due to the use of the generous use of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap, which has penetrated into France, and is ousting every other lavement from La Belle France.

It Can Be Done.

It has been shown beyond a doubt by F. H. Eaton & Co., 25 Fifth avenue, that a fine Silk Handkerchief for ladies can be sold for 25 cents. Call and see those just reduced from 35 cents. Equally good bargains in finer qualities.

Everybody Says

"FOR YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS GO TO McFADDEN'S, NO. 53 FIFTH AVENUE, WHO HAS AN ELEGANT STOCK OF DIAMOND WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, CLOCKS AND BRONZES." WE SAY SO TOO.

Gentlemen's

Button Opera and Whitef Kids at $1 and $1.25 per pair. 2 Button Opera and White Kids at $1.75 and $1.50 per pair.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

FIRE AT GREENSBURG.

An Appeal to Pittsburgh for Help—An Alarm From City Hall—The Fire Subdued by a Fortuitous Change of Wind.

About ten minutes after 8 o'clock last evening an alarm of fire rung out on the chill winter air from box 16—City Hall—an alarm that always stirs to the deepest depths the anxiety of all citizens within hearing of the deep-toned bell, and sends the fire department into a delirium of excitement. Scarcely had the last tremor of the great bell ceased, when the district called out had assembled in full force in front of City Hall, with glowing fires under the engines, whistling steam above, and panting horses in front of them. An almost impassable crowd had also gathered to know what the unusual alarm meant. The cause was shortly discovered to be a fire at Greensburg, thirty-one miles from the city, where help was needed. The following dispatch had been received at the Central Fire Alarm office, and an alarm struck in consequence:

GREENSBURG, PA., Dec. 19, 7:41 P. M.
To Chief of Fire Department:

Come to our help immediately; town on fire; no engines.

J. M. SMITH,
Mayor.

Chief White, after learning the cause of the alarm, concluded to dismiss the engines and hose carriages until he could find out whether it was any use to go to Greensburg. He accordingly telegraphed there to ask whether they had any water, and in about twenty minutes received the following reply:

GREENSBURG, 8:49 P. M.
Chief White, Pittsburgh:

Water facilities poor. Fire under control now by fortunate change of wind. Don't come.

J. M. SMITH, Mayor.

The engines were therefore notified to unhitch, and the crowd of expectant curiosity seekers dismissed.

Later in the evening the GAZETTE received the following particulars of the fire by telegraph:

GREENSBURG, December 19.—A fire broke out in Stork's extensive carriage manufactory in this place, at half past seven this evening, and spreading rapidly threatened for a time the destruction of the whole town. The citizens of the place were quickly aroused and the two hand engines constituting the fire department of the town being useless from frozen valves, lines of buckets were formed and every effort made to stay the destruction. Notwithstanding the exertions made the carriage works were soon reduced to ashes, the fire spreading to the stables and residence of Dr. Lomison, and also the building occupied by John M. Steel, hardware merchant, as store and residence, and owned by Henry Welty; all of which were considerably damaged and stripped of fencing, outhouses and wood work. At nine o'clock, owing to a fortuitous change of the wind, the fire was gotten under control and confined to the above-named premises.

The loss as near as can be learned is as follows: Stork's Carriage Manufactory, $25,000; insured for $30,000. Dr. Lomison's stables, $800; insured for $300. Residence of the same damaged, $400; no insurance. Henry Welty loses a building worth $2,000; no insurance. John M. Steel, hardware store, $1,500; partially insured.

The cause of the fire is unknown, and is supposed by some to have been the work of an incendiary.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

[From the American Manufacturer.]

A patent has been granted to J. Hemphill for improvement in blast cylinders.

Totten & Co. are doing some heavy work at present, among which is a very large double-acting steel cutting shear of their own design.

The employes at the Pennsylvania Railroad machine shops, this city, commenced on Tuesday to work ten hours per day. They have for some time past been working only eight hours.

At the late election by the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Chain and Car-link Manufacturing Company, whose works are at New Brighton, Beaver county, W. W. Warwick, Esq., was elected Superintendent.

Messrs. Epping, Carpenter & Co., of the Keystone Steam Pump works, have recently received requisitions for pumps for new refineries at the Caspian Sea, in Russia, and for the French Government refineries in Paris, and are constantly filling orders for the refineries in this country.

McIntosh, Hemphill & Co. are constructing for the Edgar Thompson steel works a shear that will weigh thirty-five tons. It is double acting; one end is to cut hot steel ingots and the other to cut old steel rails. This firm have also just completed two large blast engines for a firm in Southern Tennessee.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

Silks, Shawls and Dress Goods.

Having completed to increase our business facilities we have determined to make alterations and additions to our premises, it will be necessary to reduce our present large stock to its lowest compass.

In order to accomplish this, we have determined from this date to sell out at enormous reductions in prices our immense collection of fine Silks, Cloaks, Shawls, Dress Goods and general Dry Goods.

This, we assure customers and the general public, is a splendid opportunity to secure fine goods at bargain prices, as silks and every description of fine goods will assuredly be much higher when the spring trade opens.

HUGUS & HACKE,
Market street and Fifth avenue.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS!! PRESENTS!!!

Christmas, 1876. New Year, 1877

Notwithstanding the great demand, I still have a large lot and fine assortment of Ladies' Solid Gold Unredeemed Watches at $15, $16, $17 and $18, at Emanuel DeRoy's Only Loan office, 153 Smithfield street, in the GAZETTE building, 153. No branch stores, 153.

Fine Jewelry.

Messrs. J. R. Reed & Co., No. 93 Market street, have their elegant establishment well filled with a large stock of Christmas goods, embracing fine Bronzes, American and French Mantel Clocks, Flower Stands and Vases, Ladies' Satchels and Stands, &c. Messrs. Reed & Co. have also a very large stock fine Watches, Diamonds and Jewelry. These goods are all fresh and new for the Holiday Season, and should be inspected by those looking for handsome presentation gifts.

Call and examine those beautiful specimens of artificial teeth, and that immense assortment of artificial human eyes